

Weather

Probably fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 and the minimum 29.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 46.2 and 24.3.

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GREAT DISORDERS IN ALL GERMANY; BATTLE IN BERLIN

Disturbances Occur As Protest Against Holding Of National Assembly

SOVIETS DEFIANT

Business Of Forming Permanent Government Goes On Despite Trouble

WILL ELECT TODAY

Choice Of First President Of German Republic Set For Twelfth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 10.—A message from Zurich states that a serious outbreak occurred in Berlin on the evening of the 8th. Soldiers and sailors commanded by Eichenor occupied the principal thoroughfare. The Government troops fired killing eight and wounding forty persons. A strict censorship is being enforced. Soviets seize wires.

Berlin, February 8.—Reports of disturbances come from all parts of Germany. Civil war continues in Düsseldorf and to some extent Hamburg. The Soviets seized the telephones and telegraphs at Luebeck with the object of interfering with Government communications, but this object was not attained owing to the State officials immediately striking work, a policy which is proving effective in various parts of the country against Spartacist usurpation.

The Spartacists are still agitating against the National Assembly, which is receiving "ultimatums" from many parts of Germany. For example, the Soviet at Gotha has issued an ultimatum that unless the guards are withdrawn from Weimar a general strike will be proclaimed in Thuringen.

It is hoped in Berlin that the Central Party will participate in the new national government, thus greatly strengthening it.

Trouble In Düsseldorf Over Cologne, February 7.—The strike of the middle classes in Düsseldorf is officially declared to be over, the Spartacists conceding the chief demands of the bourgeois strikers. To Elect President Today.

Copenhagen, February 9.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that the National Assembly will discuss the bill regarding the constitution of the German Empire on the 10th and will finish the three readings of the bill on the following day so that the election of the President of Germany can be made on the 12th. A Cabinet will be formed immediately after the election so that a legal government shall exist on the 13th when negotiations regarding the prolongation of the armistice commence.

Copenhagen, February 8.—A message from Weimar states that Dr. David, a Majority Socialist and formerly Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been elected President of the National Assembly almost unanimously.

Sixteen In Cabinet

Copenhagen, February 9.—The Vossische Zeitung states that the new German Cabinet will be composed of sixteen members, of whom the Social Democrats will have the President of the Assembly and the portfolios of the Ministries of Defense, Labor, Economy, Nutrition and Demobilization. The democrats will appoint a Vice-President and the holders of the Ministries of the Interior and Finance; the Center Party will make the appointment to the Ministries of Justice, the Treasury and Posts while the Democrats and Social Democrats will have each one Minister without a portfolio. The post of Minister for Foreign Affairs will be neutralized.

Viscount Grey Reported To Have Gone Blind



Viscount Grey

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 10.—The Daily Mail states that Viscount Grey is blind and is learning the Braille system of reading and writing.

Daily Registration Is To Be Required Of Enemy Subjects

Males Over 16 Affected By Order; No More Changes Of Address Allowed

The first steps taken by the Municipal Council to aid the Chinese authorities in the repatriation of enemy subjects were announced yesterday when a municipal notification was issued changing the conditions of residence permits so that the police may keep closer watch on German and Austro-Hungarian subjects.

Beginning tomorrow, daily registration will be required of all male enemy subjects over 16 years of age. They must report between nine in the morning and three in the afternoon to the police station in the district in which they reside. Each day the permit will be checked by the police.

After today no permits will be issued for changes of address to German or Austro-Hungarian subjects.

The insistence on daily registration and withdrawal of permits for changes of address will allow the police department of the International Settlement to collect all enemy subjects in the least possible time after the order is issued for their deportation.

Proclamation Crowned Up

A proclamation dealing with the regulations for the repatriation of enemy subjects in China has been drafted by General Lu Yung-hsian and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, directors of the Bureau of Deportation of Enemy Subjects, and has been submitted to the Senior Consul for endorsement before its promulgation in Shanghai.

The gist of the contents of the order is that any applications that are to be made by the enemy subjects should be filed with the Bureau, within five days from date of promulgation of the order, that no deportees should be allowed to carry more than 250 pounds of baggage in leaving China, that while deportees are allowed to keep their personal property, they are required to hand over their real or unmovable property to the custody of the Bureau for the Sequestration of Enemy Property, and that only those above the age of 60 years old, those whose services are required by the Dutch Consular authorities and those guaranteed by Allied Ministers will be allowed to remain in China.

Besides the Central Bureau that has been housed at 121 Bubbling Well Road next to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, two branch offices were formally opened yesterday, one at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administrative Office with Mr. C. P. Yin, the Managing Director, as its head, and the other at the Fire Station of the Nantao First District, South Gate, Nantao, with Mr. Hau Kuo-liang, the Chief of Police, as chief of the branch office.

REPORTS FROM PARIS CONFLICTING ON JAPAN'S CLAIMS TO TERRITORY

One Says Baron Makino Has Formally Demanded Province Of Shantung

OTHER SAYS HE HAS NOT

American Wireless Version Is Tokio Will Return All Of It To China

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Japanese delegation has accorded an interview to the journalists charged with following the labors of the Peace Conference and communicated to them a long note signed by Baron Makino. After giving a very complete account of the relations of his country with China, he recalls the conditions under which the Government of Nippon entered the war and the part it has taken and claims the territory of Shantung and the cession of the Caroline and Marshall groups of islands.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, February 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Baron Makino, Japanese delegate to the Peace Conference, issued a statement today on Japan's position at the Peace Conference. After summarizing the main facts of the history of the last twenty years since the China-Japanese war, he described Germany's efforts to establish itself in the Far East. He also gave details to substantiate the claim of Japan to the island groups in the Pacific located north of the Equator.

"Germany sought to stir up ill will in the Far East," he says, "after the penetration of Manchuria by the Japanese railway under the rights granted by the Portsmouth treaty making peace between Japan and Russia. It also made the most of the more or less serious mistakes made by Japan and China in the course of their diplomatic and commercial relations."

Generosity To Russia

After outlining the successive surrenders of claims by Japan in the peace conference with Russia and the waiving of all money indemnity following the war, the statement comes up to the taking of Tsingtau from Germany after the latter's refusal to accept Tokyo's ultimatum of August, 1914, in which Japan demanded that Germany vacate Tsingtau.

"Japan is now pledged to return to China this harbor and port built with German money, together with the territory of Kiaochow, which China will receive eighty years sooner than she could possibly have secured if otherwise. The treaty of 1915 under which the restorations are made by Japan continues in other respects. It is no secret that an agreement was entered into in September, 1918, regarding the future of the China-Japan co-operation in Shantung but it contains no stipulation which is more or less than just and mutually helpful in the settlement of outstanding questions."

To Publish Secret Agreements

"These documents, with all their clauses, will have been laid before the Powers, including America."

"Japan does not seek more than a fair division in this work of development. We realize that great changes have taken place in dealing between nations. If the League of Nations is to be of any value its rules must prohibit selfish aggression and exploitation and discriminations. We seek no territory in China and ask only friendly co-operation and the maintenance of peaceful relations."

Mr. Obata Backing Down, Incident Believed Closed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, February 8.—Mr. Obata has receded a pace. Indirectly he has informed the Chinese Government that his only intention in his call on the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs was to draw attention to the deviation from diplomatic procedure which the Chinese Delegation in Paris contemplated. This is regarded as closing the incident so far as the Chinese Government and the Japanese Legation are concerned. As an ex-diplomat put it, "The (Continued on Page 8)

First Photograph Of New German Rulers



MEETING OF NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT. Frederick Ebert, head of the new German Government, is shown standing and addressing a meeting of delegates of German States in Berlin. This picture, the first to reach here of the new German rulers, was taken shortly after the revolution.

ELEVEN CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL RACE

Two Americans Among Those To Be Nominated For Nine Seats

Eleven candidates will contest for the nine seats in the Municipal Council, it was learned yesterday. Eight have already filed nomination papers and the other three must be in by tomorrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Two Americans, Mr. W. L. Merriam, now a member of the Council, and Mr. J. Harold Dollar, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, will be among the candidates.

Messrs. Edward I. Ezra, A. S. P. White-Cooper, E. C. Richards, John Johnstone and Count L. Jezieriski will not stand for re-election. Four members of the present Council will run again. They are Chairman E. C. Pearce, Mr. Merriam, Mr. Ed. White and Mr. T. Iwakura. Other candidates include Messrs. A. Brooke-Smith, A. Howard, W. P. Lamb, R. S. F. McElin and H. A. J. Macray.

The election will be held March 20 and 21.

NEW ASIA BANK HOLDS FORMAL RECEPTION

Rooms Of American Institution In Edward Ezra Building Visited By Many

Members of the banking and commercial fraternity of Shanghai, foreign and Chinese, called in large numbers yesterday at the new offices of the Asia Banking Corporation in the Ezra Building on the occasion of the institution's formal opening reception. The guests and well-wishers of the new bank kept streaming in until 5 p.m. and were received by Mr. Ralph Dawson, vice-president of the Corporation, and Mr. William C. Lane, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, assisted by members of the bank's local staff.

Mr. Fu Shiao-an, comrade of the bank, was host to leading Chinese merchants and bankers in the morning. The bank premises were decorated with flags and with presentation scrolls from Chinese friends and refreshments were served throughout the afternoon and morning.

The new bank's announcement of policy sets forth that it will retain within itself all characteristics of the best examples and phases of American banking. It is prepared to transact all business pertaining to the functions of an international bank and accounts will be maintained, as announced, in any currency in the world, as well as in local currencies. It wishes to assure its clients and their friends that its services are always at their disposal and the best of its facilities are open to them upon inquiry.

Mr. Dawson expects to leave Shanghai early next month to see about the opening of the Corporation's Hankow branch. Premises have already been leased in that port and Mr. Dawson hopes that the branch may be opened in the near future. Several members of the staff of the local branch will accompany him to Hankow to inaugurate the branch and a staff will be brought out from America to take it over.

Mr. Dawson will proceed from Hankow to Tientsin, Peking, Vladivostok and Harbin, where branches will ultimately be opened according to the bank's program.

London Subway Service Begins Operation Again

Men Go Back To Work Slowly But Normal Conditions Are Expected Soon

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 8.—The agreement between the National Union of Railwaymen and the management of the underground railways came too late to permit the resumption of traffic in the tubes today. The agreement provides that the Union shall nominate a man for each underground railway to co-operate with representatives of the companies in seeing that facilities are provided to meet the physical needs of the motemen, which are to be included in the eight-hour day.

An early settlement of the trouble on the Clyde is now regarded as doubtful. The Strike Committee state that the men are determined to remain out till their demands are acceded to. Hunger is now entering as a factor in the strike of 25,000 engineers and men employed in similar occupations on the northeast coast for a forty-four hour week. This strike has now lasted for five weeks, the strikers' funds are low and there is much distress, especially among the laborers dependent on the engineers. This strike is contrary to the advice of the London executive of the Society of Amalgamated Engineers, who had agreed to give a forty-seven hour week a trial.

Men Put Off Return At First London, February 9.—Everything was ready for the resumption of traffic in the tubes yesterday and the power stations were working but the strikers apparently were desirous of having a holiday for one more day.

Yesterday evening officials of the National Union of Railwaymen stated that meetings held at various centers in London had decided almost unanimously to accept the agreement reached on Saturday morning. Mr. Lloyd George arrived in London yesterday evening and went to Downing Street where he immediately investigated the strike trouble. It is expected that he will take prompt steps to conciliate labor nationally.

Yesterday evening the Clyde Strike Committee issued a manifesto to British labor declaring that a great crisis of unemployment is imminent unless the unemployed are absorbed by means of shorter hours. It was decided to continue the movement for a forty-hour week and to organize meetings throughout the country.

The negotiations between Lord Pirrie and the strikers in Belfast continued yesterday and then adjourned to Monday.

Late.—The tube men are returning to work and it is hoped that the service on the tubes and district railways will be resumed.

WILSON EXPECTS TO BRING TO U.S. DRAFT OF LEAGUE

Majority Of Articles Have Been Adopted By Allies Conditionally

NEAR COMPLETION

Rushing Through Of Constitution Is Personal Victory For Wilson

ARMISTICE ISSUE

Add To Conditions But Appoint Civilians To Commission

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 8.—Two-thirds of the draft of the League of Nations have been passed by the Committee having it in charge. The remaining third, however, contains four of the most important proposals. A Subcommittee was appointed today to consider these four matters and report to the full Committee.

President Wilson is pressing the Committee for a decision. European statesmen are not accustomed to go the pace, and the President is settling it for them. He was at it until late last night and was at it again at ten o'clock this morning. They take it good humoredly, but undoubtedly the work of the Conference Committee will slow up when the President departs.

Certain He Will Take Draft Home

President Wilson is now convinced that he will be able to take home the plan adopted. The majority of the most important articles are now adopted provisionally. These important conclusions were reached at the last session of the Committee.

One empowered the study of conscription with a view to its abolition if the problem raised by France and Italy that they are unable to pay volunteer armies can be solved. A second decision of the Committee was that the entire matter of reduction of armaments should be left to the League of Nations and that its recommendations must be followed or a nation breaks with the League.

In this connection an attempt is made now to explain that American policy here is not to take anything for granted before the League has had a chance to prove itself an effective instrument and its recommendations are made and complied with. It is insisted tonight that the American Naval Bill is in accord with the policy of preparedness, which is explained now as notice that America is prepared to play either a war or a peace game. If the League comes up to expectations and if the nations composing it act in good faith and work out the formulas in accord with their acceptance of President Wilson's principles covering these points, American naval policy will be instantly changed to comply with the League recommendations. Until then America will be prepared for any eventuality.

Taken Of Success

President Wilson is anxious that the full draft of the League of Nations should be ready for submission to the act of aggression early next week. That will leave time for their adopting the final draft before the time when the President will depart for home. If he is able to take home the draft of the League of Nations, President Wilson will feel that he has accomplished a great success, and he will be justified in thinking so. If he had not come to Europe to make steady pressure, undoubtedly there would have been no League.

War On Aggressors

The principle defining the stepping over the boundary of a country by a soldier of another country as an act of aggression sufficient for the League of Nations to proclaim war on the aggressive Power met with thorough accord. Apart from military pressure the economic pressure that the League will obviously be able to bring to bear will make war impossible.

Form Economic Council

Paris, February 8.—This afternoon's communique states: "The Supreme War Council met this afternoon from three o'clock till

FRANCE IS DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN BLOCKADE

Tardieu Says Germany Must Be Prevented From Getting Raw Materials

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 7.—M. Tardieu has made an interesting statement concerning the blockade question. He desires to give the greatest possible freedom to neutral states to import what they need only on condition of an absolute guarantee that no re-exportation into Germany should take place. He said that France took a decided attitude for the prevention of the importation of raw materials into Germany. If Germany was now awarded freedom to import raw material, the French factories destroyed by the war would be a second time destroyed by peace. On the question of the non-importation of raw material into Germany, France and the Allied Powers are unanimous.

five at the Qual d'Orsay. The discussion of the terms of the renewal of the armistice was continued. The following resolutions proposed by President Wilson were approved:

(1) Under present conditions, any questions not primarily of a military character, which are arising daily and which are bound to become of increasing importance as time passes, should be dealt with on behalf of the United States and the Allies by civilian representatives of those Governments who are experienced in such questions as finance, food, blockade, control of shipping and raw materials.

(2) To accomplish this, there shall be constituted at Paris a Supreme Economic Council to deal with such matters for the period of the armistice. The Council shall absorb or replace such other existing inter-Allied bodies and their powers as it may determine from time to time. The Economic Council shall consist of not more than five representatives of each interested Government.

(3) There shall be added to the present International Armistice Commission two civilian representatives of each Government, who shall consult with the Allied High Command but who may report direct to the Supreme Economic Council.

While there has been much talk in the French press of strengthening the conditions in case the armistice was extended, there was little likelihood that there would be. The other nations do not endorse that view. They are not alarmed by the recuperation of Germany. They say that Germany must be allowed to recuperate if her people are to stand the burden of the exactions that the Peace Conference will put upon them. The internationalization of the Rhine will be a little blow to Germany for sentimental reasons, but it is necessary to safeguard the river traffic of France from Alsace and Lorraine. Switzerland is also demanding it. The French are not waiting for the Peace Conference to give them Alsace and Lorraine but have already practically taken possession, the Allies of course being agreeable.

Council Agrees On Terms For Renewal Of Truce

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, February 8.—It appears that the Supreme War Council this afternoon reached an agreement regarding the necessity, in view of the attitude of Germany, of making the conditions for the renewal of the armistice more severe by instituting control of the production of factories which were previously engaged in war work. Only the way and means of securing the execution of these conditions remain to be settled and it is thought that the sitting on the 10th will suffice for this.

London, February 8.—An official communique from Paris announces: The meeting of the Commission on the League of Nations this morning was marked by the same accord of view that has characterized previous sessions. At the end of the meeting the Commission finds itself nearing the end of its task and only a few articles of the draft remain to be formally presented to the members of the Commission for discussion.

Wilson Proposes Resolution
The Supreme War Council resumed the discussion of the terms of the renewal of the armistice. The following resolution proposed by President Wilson was approved:

Under present conditions the many questions not primarily of a military character arising everyday are bound to become of increasing importance as time passes and should be dealt with on behalf of the United States and the Allies by civilian representatives of those Governments who are experienced in such questions as finance, food, blockade, the control of shipping and raw materials. To accomplish this there shall be constituted at Paris a Supreme Economic Council to deal with such matters for the period of the armistice. This Council shall absorb or replace such other existing inter-Allied bodies and their powers as may be determined from time to time. The Supreme Economic Council shall consist of not more than five representatives of each interested Government.

General Agreement Reached
Paris, February 7.—A general agreement has been concluded between the Great Powers on all main points, including big questions such as the territorial claims of France and Italy. President Wilson hopes that the convention will be complete before he leaves on February 13 and the framework of the League of Nations established details and rules to be settled afterwards.

Paris, February 8.—It is hoped that the constitution of the League of Nations will be put into definite terms this week, including the abolition of the submarine as a vessel of war and the recommendation that the economic weapon shall take the place of armed force. Regarding disarmament the League will endeavor to work out a scheme by which the armaments of all nations are to be curtailed to the point decided upon as necessary for defense.

The German ships handed over under the terms of the recent armistice will not be returned and the principle of a ton for a ton will be rigorously applied.

Australia Holding Out
It does not appear that Australia is yet a supporter of the mandatory system. The general opinion is that Mr. Lloyd George has succeeded in establishing an excellent formula under which the control of the Dominions will be practically absolute.

Speaking at a banquet held in Paris last evening by the Republican Journalists Association, M. Poincaré paid a warm tribute to the conduct of the French press during the war in maintaining confidence throughout the darkest hours.

In addition to the members of the

Commission on International Labor, Japan.

Mr. Oku has been appointed for Paris, February 7.—The Persian delegates to the Peace Conference arrived at Marseilles today. Prince Traidof, the delegate of the Siamese Government, is expected to arrive there today.

Points Of View On Colonies

London, January 28, (delayed).—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that, with regard to the islands in the Pacific, there are three points of view at the Conference. The Australians do not view with satisfaction the approach of Japan to their shores and ask what advantage Japan is seeking in the possession of the Marshalls and Carolines, where practically there is no Japanese population but which are important from a strategic point of view. The American point of view is that the Imperial Government should take over the whole of the German colonies in the Pacific and administer them under the League of Nations. The attitude of Great Britain would seem to be that she is more or less bound by agreement to hand over the islands to Japan and that the rest of the German colonies shall become the direct possessions of the Dominions. The question is one which the Conference is quite able to settle and no great trouble is anticipated in matters affecting these colonies.

British Leave For Poland

Paris, February 9.—Sir Esme Howard and General Carton de Wiart, the British delegates to Poland, left tonight. The Allies attach the greatest importance to the mission to Poland, regarding the establishment of a strong and independent state of Poland as one of the chief means of circumventing Germany's ambitious designs yet to become mistress of the whole of Eastern Europe.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL AID IN TRANSITION TO PEACE

Allied Body May Become Permanent Organisation Under League Of Nations

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, February 9.—M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, interviewed by a representative of Reuters Agency, explained the scope of the Supreme Economic Council. He said that the Council was an important step in the transition to peace conditions and may possibly become permanent under the League of Nations. Anyhow, it will at present have a large share in the work of reconstruction and will help Marshal Foch in an advisory capacity.

FOCH WOULD STIFFEN TERMS OF ARMISTICE

Advices Occupation Of Essen As Germans Are Becoming More Truculent

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, February 10.—The Paris newspapers, explaining the decision to make the conditions for renewing the armistice more severe, declare that Marshal Foch was recently compelled to use threats to make the German plenipotentiaries attend the sitting of the Armistice Commission. The attitude of the German plenipotentiaries has changed during the

last fortnight and they now declare they will only accept a peace without victory.

Moreover, the French military authorities believe that the Germans have stopped demobilising but have concentrated eighteen divisions on the Eastern front under Marshal von Hindenburg. Hence the Allies consider Germany must be brought to realise the impossibility of resisting the terms of peace offered her.

The papers state that Marshal Foch told the Supreme War Council that the Germans are beginning to forget they have been beaten and they have been slow in handing over transport and are making other difficulties. Marshal Foch advises the occupation of Essen by the Allies.

A telegram from Berne states that the German Socialist Hansa, before leaving the International Socialist Conference for Weimar, said that von Hindenburg was organising a volunteer army of 600,000 men in Pomerania and East Prussia with a view to a reactionary coup d'état. His headquarters were at Tobberg on the Baltic Coast, which is a stronghold of the Prussian Junkers. Herr Hansa advised the Powers to watch the movements of the Hindenburg army closely and, if necessary, to insist on a limitation of its strength.

BRITISH TEACHERS HOLD IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Men With Educational Experience Who Have Served In Army And Navy Attend

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, February 8.—At the opening of the Conference of the Imperial Union of Teachers convened by the League of Empire for overseas soldier-teachers and held in the Marble Hall at the India Office, at which 600 attended, Prince Arthur of Connaught said that before they returned home he hoped they would see as much as possible of the Motherland.

A message was read from Queen Alexandra which incidentally mentioned that the League of Empire is establishing residential quarters in London for overseas teachers.

Sir Cyril Cobb suggested interchanges of teachers between Great Britain and the Dominions.

Tin Import Rules Extended By U.S.

United States tin import regulations are extended to include all metal alloys containing more than twenty percent of tin, the ruling being effective from February 3, according to advices received by the American Consulate-General here.

The Consulate is also in receipt of the following telegraphic announcement:

"National Association Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers announces an exposition for display and sale of hosiery, underwear and knitted goods. Manufacturers are selling direct, without intermediaries. Interested foreign merchants are invited to Philadelphia early in June, 1919."

Chinese Red Cross Makes \$5,000 Gift To American Body

Money To Be Devoted To Making Of Garments For Siberian Refugees

A contribution of \$5,000 has been made to the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross by Mr. Wu Ching-chong, of the Red Cross Society of China, to be used toward the making of warm garments for Siberian refugees.

M. Barthou Received By French Academy

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, February 7.—M. Barthou, a former Premier, has been formally received by the Académie Française.

U.S. Board Proposes Gold Exchange Fund

Would Facilitate Financial Undertakings Between Nations Without Moving Bullion

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, February 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Federal Reserve Board in its report for 1918 expresses its willingness to undertake the development of an international gold exchange fund to facilitate financial undertakings between nations without actual shipments of gold. The arrangements would be similar to those now maintained by the board to settle balances between banks within the United States.

The board says that the fund might be developed among the Allied nations and a few leading neutrals, and other countries might eventually be participants. The gold would be deposited in some government bank to guarantee exchange obligations and the proposed fund should be limited to current commercial and exchange transactions. This is only one of the suggestions for future financial development growing out of the successful domestic war operations of the federal reserve system, which are reviewed in detail in the report.

TURKS PUT ON TRIAL FOR ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Three High Officials Defendants In Court-Martial Charged With Instigating Horrors

(Reuters Agency War Service) Constantinople, February 8.—The court-martial has begun of the first party accused of instigating the Armenian massacres. The party includes Kemal Bey, formerly Governor of Boshazlay; Kewik, formerly Commander of the Gendarmerie at Yozghad, in Angora and Fenzall an official of Yozghad.

The Public Prosecutor emphasised the necessity of punishing the instigators of the crimes against the Armenians, which have horrified humanity throughout the whole world. An Armenian lawyer gave evidence that the victims numbered 3,700 and include women and children.

United States Navy Enlisting Filipinos

The United States Navy is instituting a widespread campaign in the Philippines for the enlistment of mess attendants, similar to that which enlisted over a thousand men some months ago. A traveling recruiting party started from Manila to visit all important towns to the North as far as Laeag, in Ilocos Norte. Later a trip will be made to the Southern Islands.

There is no limit set on the number to be recruited. The naval recruiting officers are going to make a special bid for national guardsmen, feeling that their military training fits them for the kind of work they will be called upon to do in the navy.



"Dost thou love life?
Then do not squander time,
for that's the stuff LIFE
is made of." Franklin.

Sit down, young man, and think it over. Where are you headed?

Ponder the end against the beginning, and make up your mind.

You KNOW where you stand this January as to the sum of your earthly possessions—but where are you going to be IN DECEMBER, 1919?

It is largely up to YOU to make your own career—no one is going to make it FOR you—and SAVING HABITS and INDUSTRY are at the bottom of every honorable and successful climb.

"If you know how to spend less than you GET," says Franklin, "you have the philosopher's stone."

Take a tip from Franklin, and open a SAVINGS account this very day!

Four per cent is allowed on savings in any amount from a dollar up.

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Under the Rubber Tread

A tyre may be a whited sepulchre. It may have a good-looking tread and weak side walls; well-seeming side walls, but imperfect vulcanization of the tread to the casing.

Judge no tyre by its appearance! Put each make of tyre under the speedometer test, systematically checking off your mileage on a mileage record chart.

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AEROBUS 'GOLIATH' FLIES BACK TO MARSEILLES

Takes Back Same Passengers It
Brought To London In
Record Flight

(French Wireless)
Paris, February 10.—(Via Lyons and Rouen). The aerobus Farman No. 11 "Goliath," which on Saturday made the journey from Paris to London, left the aerodrome at Keuley, Croydon, at 12:20 on Sunday and alighted at the Buc aerodrome, near Versailles, at 3:30 p.m. having accomplished the journey in three hours, thirty minutes. The machine brought back the same passengers that she took away, with the same amount of luggage. The journey was made under excellent conditions and, according to a statement made by the officer pilot, the machine used only two-thirds of its motive power, that is to say, 440 horse-power.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CURE RECOMMENDED FOR 'FLU'

Noted Swedish Physician Claims
Success With Treatment
In Many Cases

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, February 8.—The noted Swedish physician Björnson claims that Spanish influenza can be cured by exposing the patient's back to a strong electric heat and light appliance, followed by the application of heat-developing compresses by means of which intense perspiration is induced. He claims that his numerous patients have been cured in two to five days by this process.

Obituary

Mr. Xavier Leroux
Paris, February 8.—M. Xavier Leroux has died in Paris. He was a pupil of Massenet on whose style his own was modelled.
Sgt.-Major Attilio Zanchi
Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. E. Denegri telling of the death on January 21 at Portogruaro, Venetia, of their son-in-law, Sergeant-Major Attilio Zanchi, of the 3rd Regiment, Italian Artillery. Sgt.-Major Zanchi was well known in Shanghai and the many friends he made here in former years will hear of his death with deep regret. Sgt.-Major Zanchi's death was caused by pneumonia, contracted while on active service. At the time the war broke out he was in business in Milan and he was called to the colors in 1915, from which time he was constantly in the service. He participated in all the battles in which the Duke of Aosta's army was engaged, coming through the conflict unscathed. Sgt.-Major Zanchi leaves a widow and three children, to whom, as well as to Mrs. and Mrs. Denegri, the sincerest sympathy of their many friends here will be extended.

Mr. F. J. Stanley's Funeral
Funeral services for Mr. Frederick J. Stanley, manager of the merchandise department of Messrs. Hall and Holtz Ltd., were held yesterday at the Eubolling, Wall Cemetery. A large number of friends crowded the cemetery chapel to its capacity and quite a number stood outside. The Rev. Charles E. Darwent officiated both in the Chapel and at the graveside.

The pallbearers were Messrs. H. C. Pullen, A. J. Brown, W. S. Brunning, E. N. Flahman, E. O. Thomas and Fancione. Floral tributes were sent by Messrs. Hall and Holtz Ltd., Shanghai Branch, Messrs. Hall and Holtz Ltd., Hankow Branch, Mr. S. H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Remedios and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gutschick, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. C. Kew, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Crooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keefe and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hickmott, Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning, Messrs. F. J. Melville, J. S. Noakes, Tientsin, F. F. Bigel, D. E. Higman, Tientsin, F. W. Golding, R. H. Purcell, W. S. Brunning, G. Randall, Tientsin, E. O. Thomas, C. H. McInnes, E. Walduck, Tientsin, A. Lester, Tientsin, Alexander, J. H. Macgregor, J. C. d'Aquino and L. H. Richards, the Messrs. R. Vieira, Z. Vieira, Sharnhorst, M. Rozario, and T. Passos, J. Campos, D. Gonlaters, "Harry," "An Old Pal," "Boy and Coolies," "Alf," "Tama and Dollie," Tsui, Mrs. Macdonald and family, Charles Hill and D. Lewis, and "Johnnie."

France Will Punish Food Speculators

Government Decides To Try
Offenders Against Community
By Court-Martial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 8.—Severe measures are to be taken by the French Government against food speculators, who are to be tried by court martial.

China's Chief Delegate At Peace Conference



Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang

HONGKEW RIOT FINDING WILL NOT BE CHANGED

Council Answers J. Janese Consul's
Objections With Decision To Stand Pat

Requests from the Consul-General for Japan to reconsider the findings which followed the investigation of the Hongkew riots have not altered the opinions expressed by the Municipal Council in previous letters to the Japanese Consul. Further correspondence from Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Consul-General, and the Council's reply will be published in this week's Municipal Gazette. It was learned yesterday. The Japanese Consul-General requested the Council to reconsider the decisions announced regarding compensation to property owners, whose premises suffered during the rioting, and to families of Japanese subjects killed or injured. The sum appropriated by the Council for funeral expenses of Constable Sawada, shot and killed during the riot, is the cause of further objection from the Japanese Consul-General. The communication also treats of the gathering of Chinese police constables in the Hongkew Market.

U.S. Syndicate Makes Big Loan To Belgium

J. P. Morgan And Co. In Group
Arranging Credit Of
G. \$50,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 8.—An American syndicate, including Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., has arranged a loan of G. \$50,000,000 to Belgium.

British Foreign Trade Increased In January

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 9.—There was an increase in imports last month into the United Kingdom of £35,522,282 and in exports of £5,677,008 as compared with January, 1918.

NIGHT-TIME IS THE RIGHT TIME

to take Pinkettes, the gentle little laxatives. Their good effects are experienced next morning, and without griping or purging.



dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liverishness, coated tongue, foul breath. Obtainable from dealers everywhere, or at 60 cents the box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

News Brevities

Mr. O. H. Ritter, Hongkong agent for the China Mail Steamship Company, who was formerly in charge of the local offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is a visitor in Shanghai.

The Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., left Liverpool on the afternoon of January 3 for Vancouver via the Panama Canal. The Asia carried 1,500 officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who enlisted in Alberta and British Columbia. After three weeks in dock, the Asia will resume the Vancouver-Hongkong run. The Empress of Russia is expected at Hongkong on Friday.

The United States Attorney General will decide whether or not the dry amendment to the Constitution of the United States applies to the Philippine Islands. Acting Governor General Yeater has called from Manila asking for a ruling.

The annual general meeting of the Country Club will take place this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Today being the National Holiday in commemoration of the union of the North and the South in 1912, the Mixed Court will hold no sessions. The British Consulate-General will also be closed to public business. The offices of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association will open only between the hours 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

The Laou Kung Mow Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will hold its ordinary general meeting at

22 Klangee Road on February 25 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A sale of work and an entertainment will be held at the Cercle Sportif Français March 15 under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League.

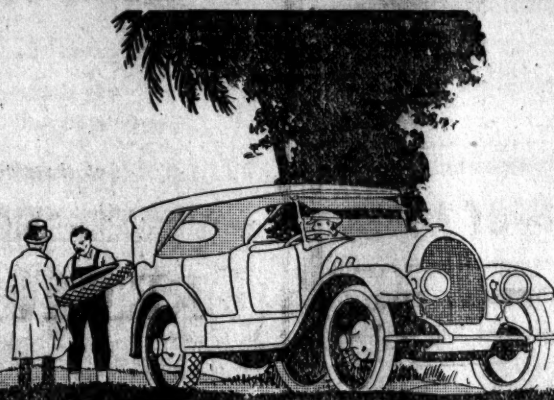
Mr. James P. Hughes, representative of the Wilcken-Schenck Co., general exporters and importers, of Seattle, is at present in Shanghai, stopping at the Astor House. Mr. Hughes is making a survey of the Far Eastern field, paying particular attention to the foodstuff markets.

Mr. Tseu Yih-zan and Mr. T. T. Eugene Tseu, both of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, have been elected as honorary members of the Literary Society (Christian) at Huchow, by the local gentry and missionaries.

Dean A. J. Walker left Shanghai early this morning for Yokohama where he will meet Mrs. Walker, who is on her way to Shanghai from England where for more than three years she has been actively engaged in war relief work.

STRIKES IN POOTUNG

The strike epidemic is infesting Pootung factories. Over a thousand working girls employed by the two Ji Hua Cotton Mills, owned by Japanese, have struck work on account of a new paying system that has been introduced by the management. The coolies of the Standard Oil Company godown have also walked out. The foreman, one Chen Kwei-chi, Monday attempted to break the strike by employing new coolies procured from Hongkew. A near riot took place in the evening when a gang of strikers congregated around the premises and threatened to burn down the buildings and kill the strike-breakers. The noisy crowd was, however, soon dispersed by the military police.



"He Takes an Interest in My Tyres"

The other day two motorists were asked this question:

"What does your tyre dealer do for you—aside from selling you tyres?"

One said, "Nothing; he just takes my money and says, 'Thank you, sir.'"

The other said, "He takes an interest in the way my tyres wear."

Here is the whole story of the retail tyre business:

The second dealer runs a Goodyear Service Station. He sells tyres that are built right to give the most mileage and then he takes pains to show the customer all sorts of little mileage-gaining helps.

He knows no more about tyres than the other dealer does, but he gives every customer the benefit of all he knows. And he trains his helpers to do just what he does—take an interest in the buyer's tyres.

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You will find that the tyres and the service are both better.

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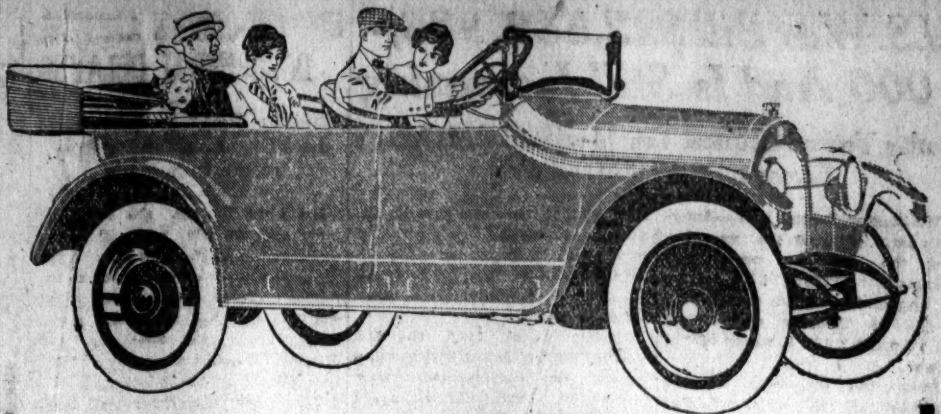
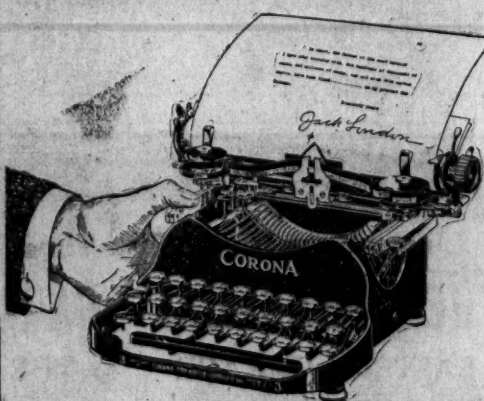
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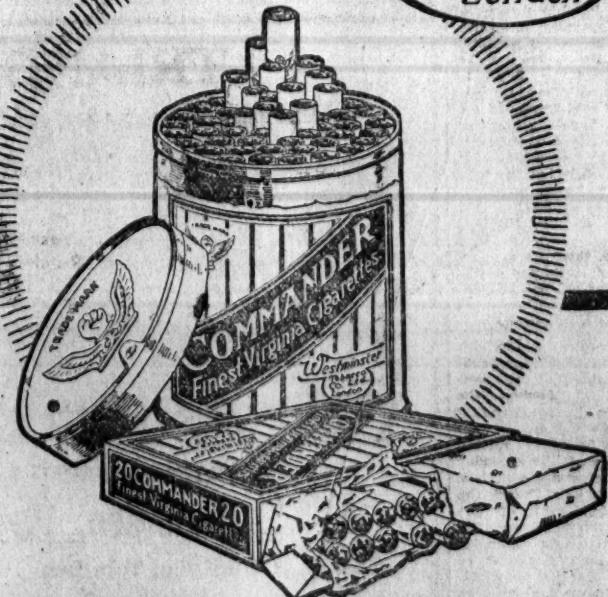
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U.S. War Bill \$22,589,986,000 And Is Still Increasing

Outlay To End Of Fiscal Year May Exceed McAdoo's Forecast By \$2,000,000,000

Washington, December 31.—America's participation in the war has cost the American people approximately \$22,589,986,000. This is apparent from a survey and analysis of Treasury expenditures since April 1, 1917, based on official figures.

During the twenty-one months from April 1, 1917, which was just a few days before the declaration of war, to December 31, 1918, the total disbursements amounted to \$24,589,986,000. Mr. McAdoo in his annual report, and in calculations presented to the revenue-providing committees of Congress, always assumed that the normal expenditures for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 on a peace basis would have been \$1,000,000,000 for each year.

Assuming that \$2,000,000,000 represents what would have been spent under peace conditions in that period, the cost of the war is \$22,589,986,000.

The loans to the Allies in 1918, which are, of course, included in the disbursements, are reported to be approximately \$4,150,000,000, bringing the total in such loans since the United States entered the war to more than \$5,000,000,000.

The bulk of the cost of the war, which has swelled Treasury disbursements to the aggregate of \$24,589,986,000 for the twenty-one month period, is represented by the Treasury disbursements during the calendar year 1918. During the calendar year 1918 the Treasury disbursed \$18,161,030,000 for normal peace expenditures, the war cost from January 1 last to today was apparently \$17,161,000,000.

Cost Still Jumping

The most interesting feature of the Treasury Department's monthly statements of disbursements is that expenditures have been steadily growing. During the last six months of the calendar year 1917 the disbursements aggregated \$5,109,805,000. During the first six months of 1918 the disbursements were \$7,492,000,000, representing a jump of over \$2,000,000,000. The disbursements during the second six months of 1918, the period that ended to-night, are estimated at \$10,669,000,000, placing the disbursements for December, 1918, at \$2,100,000,000.

Month by month the war cost has been jumping. Estimating \$2,100,000,000 for December, it is the largest sum the Treasury has disbursed in a month in the whole history of the nation. It indicates that despite the signing of the armistice on November 11 the drain on the Treasury is not lessening. While it is true that the end of the war will result in cutting out many contracts and has already resulted in chopping down the originally projected war plans, the effect will not result in the immediate relief from the burden of taxation that the country expected.

Two months ago it was estimated that the Treasury disbursements for the six months period ended to-night would be approximately \$9,000,000,000. On this basis Mr. McAdoo, on November 14, estimated that the Government's expenditures in the fiscal year 1919 would be \$18,000,000,000. In June, in preparing for a long war and an increasing military program, Mr. McAdoo estimated that the expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 would be \$24,000,000,000. The Administration's plan for financing the war has called for the raising of one-third of the expense by taxation and two-thirds from Liberty bonds. On the basis of a contemplated expenditure of \$24,000,000,000 during the current year the Revenue bill, as passed by the House on September 20, was shaped so as to raise \$8,000,000,000, or one-third of the needed revenue, the idea being that the other \$16,000,000,000 should be obtained through the sale of bonds.

The collapse of Germany and the armistice, however, called for an instant reconsideration of the financial problems before the American Government. The most immediate of them was that presented in the Revenue bill, then before the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. McAdoo, in his letter of November 14 to Senator Simmons, estimated that in instead of spending \$24,000,000,000 in the twelve months period that is to end on June 30 next, the Government's expenditures would be in the neighborhood of \$18,000,000,000. On the theory that not more than one-third of this sum should be raised by taxation, Mr. McAdoo recommended that the total amount carried by the Revenue Bill be reduced to \$6,000,000,000, the other two-thirds to be obtained through bond sales. Mr. McAdoo also recommended that the amount to be raised through taxation for the fiscal year 1920 should be \$4,300,000,000.

McAdoo's Estimate \$18,000,000,000. When Mr. McAdoo made his estimate of \$18,000,000,000 as probably representing the cost of running the Government during the fiscal year 1919, he explained that it was based on doing the amount that was likely to be spent during the last six months of the calendar year 1918. But it now appears that, instead of costing \$9,000,000,000, the war has resulted in a drain of not less than \$10,669,000,000 on the Treasury during the six months period that ended to-night, and there is little prospect that the expenditures during the next six months will be any less. If this is correct

CHU CHI-CHEN'S ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI DELAYED

Northern Delegate Will First Look Over Program For Procedure In Nanking

Mr. Wang Yu-lin, the Northern peace delegate, will leave Shanghai this morning for Nanking armed with the nine articles of procedure of the coming China peace conference which had been approved and signed by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern head delegate. He will present these to Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the Northern chief delegate, for his signature and after this formality, Mr. Chu and other members of the Northern delegation will proceed to Shanghai to attend the initial session of the party which is scheduled to take place at the former German Club Saturday.

The members of the old parliament in Shanghai have elected Messrs. Fen Shih-ling, Mou Ling, Pan Chien, Kuo Jen-chang and Tang Pao-hua to represent that body to act in an advisory capacity to the Southern delegation.

Peking Parliament Closes First Session

Houses Make Plans For Organization Of League Of Nations Society

The Peking Parliament celebrates the closing of its first session yesterday morning, according to a Peking telegram last night. Both President Hsu Shih-chang and Premier Chien Nung-hsun spoke on the accomplishments of legislatures in general and the Peking organ in particular. The Speaker of the Senate gave an appropriate response. Following the ceremony, a joint meeting was held by the two Houses and plans were formulated for the organization of an Association for the Promotion of the League of Nations.

'Vanity Fair'

'Vanity Fair' for its second presentation by Edgar Warwick's company in the Astor House ball room last night found another more than fair sized audience and pleased it as thoroughly as the first night crowd. Each item in the performance came in for its share of applause and encores were in demand. The program will be changed tonight when the "second edition" is to be given.

1917	1918
January	\$1,090,000,000
February	3,912,000,000
March	1,155,000,000
April	1,215,000,000
May	1,508,000,000
June	1,512,000,000
Total	\$7,492,000,000
July	\$1,608,000,000
August	1,285,000,000
September	1,557,000,000
October	1,564,000,000
November	1,935,000,000
December	*2,100,000,000
Total	\$10,669,000,000

*Partially estimated.

RECAPITULATION.

1917	1918
April 1 to June 30 ..	\$1,229,181,000
July 1 to Dec. 31 ..	5,109,805,000
1918	
Jan. 1 to June 30 ..	\$7,492,000,000
July 1 to Dec. 31 ..	10,669,000,000
Total for 21 months ..	\$22,589,986,000

'Caroline'

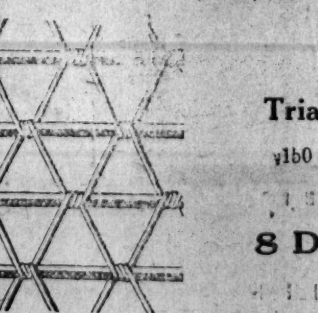
I think that the Howitt-Phillips Company have cut off just a little too much to digest. I have always liked all the work that they have done and I know that the whole of the clever pack are sincere about their efforts but last night they came an awful cropper.

They played "Caroline" and poor old Caroline had a bad time of it. Miss Godart did not quite know who she ought to have married and when the last curtain fell I'm hanged if I knew if she really was serious about Oldham (Howitt). But makee who she married, the less said about it the better. The play wants lots and lots of rehearsal and the principals need lots and lots of study. Poor Caroline. And I hate to say it because I like Charles Howitt. Tonight the company make their au revoir with one of the cleverest plays of recent years "The Younger Generation." The cast is a strong one with Howitt, Warren, Stephens and Miss Doris Phillips all appearing. I think I can safely recommend it to the taste of the Shanghai audience and they will enjoy it. As an added inducement the company tonight will give the whole proceeds to Siberian relief funds. It is hoped there will be a large audience in reward.

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Unclaimed Telegrams

Chinese Telegraph Administration

December

22—Tangonism; Hankow.

31—Znamensky, Russian Poste; Hankow.

January

1—Zaleska, Astor House; Peking.

2—Gerachewitch, Hotel Palas; Malmaicheng.

7—Moynihan, Astor; Tientsin.

9—Mrs. Anhauser Hotel; Peking.

11—Mortimer; Chunnking.

12—Sanlong; Hankow.

15—Tutubler, Astor House; Saigon.

17—715 1504 5478 256 Seward rd; Tsinan.

18—Marges, 46 Davenport rd; Peking.

21—Kalee Shvirianskoma; Harbinbo.

21—Kara, Hopyokow; Tsinan.

23—Fairchild, Care Astor; Tientsin.

29—Garry, Astor House; Hankow.

31—Baptie, s.s. Benarty; Ningpo.

February

2—4 Baid rd, Azadian; Tungshiang-hsien.

4—Chanpahtsong, Y.M.C.A.; Hankow.

9—Givatoevsky, Astor House; Manchuria.

9—Higashihongau; Ningpo.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

January

1—Yutuniao, c/o Shulong; Manila.

14—Thangyipee; Hongkong.

15—Bloomfield, c/o Yomoveta; Paris.

15—Changseckee; Swatow.

15—Captain Mesney, Jardine Skinner; Karachi.

16—Tecksoon Yanghong; Swatow.

17—Sietingsong, Chez Doumer Hospital; Saigon.

18—Gow; Hongkong.

18—Moulder; New York.

23—Narsingha; Calcutta Sub.

23—Shun Hong; Swatow.

23—Chunpo, Burkill Road; Hongkong.

23—Chanchohng, Merik Manselwick; Batavia.

23—Koyok; Manila.

24—Pelemak, Astor; Hongkong.

28—Newcome, Bubbingswell Road; Fecim.

28—Niang, Palace Hotel; London Sub.

28—Publin Bank; New York.

28—Chingmowoo; Swatow.

28—Chingchoetchn, Thilapeththen; Soerabaya.

28—Marhiapsoon; Swatow.

28—Shunhing, Honan Road; Hongkong.

28—Lingchikung, c/o La Universato, Utopia; Tokoni.

31—Shunhing, Tintong Road; Hongkong.

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ELECTRIC WARSHIPS PRAISED BY DANIELS

U.S. Dreadnaughts Will Be
Superior To All Others,
Says Secretary

SPEED ABOVE STANDARD

House Committee Unable To
Obtain Rapid Demobilisation
Plan For Navy

Washington, January 2.—Unqualified success in the experiment with electrical propulsion for capital fighting ships assures for future dreadnaughts of the American navy marked superiority over the fighting ships of all other nations, Secretary Daniels told the House Naval Committee today.

In the case of the dreadnaught New Mexico, the first to be completed of the sixteen capital ships authorized under the 1916 building program, the new system of electrical propulsion excelled even the hopes of its proponents, developing horse-power and speed in excess of requirements and proving its superiority over steam propulsion by fuel saving, increased mobility and greater battle efficiency, according to the statement of the Secretary. Mr. Daniels explained he had recently inspected the new ship which has just joined the fleet and which, according to the Secretary, is the first capital ship of any nation to be equipped with the electric drive. Success Of New Plan.

After reminding the committee of the strong opposition which originally developed against the proposal to equip ships of the 1916 program with the electric drive, Mr. Daniels said:

"The machinery was designed to develop 28,500 horse-power at full speed, which it was expected would give the ship a speed of 21 knots. She actually developed more than 31,000 horse-power and maintained for four hours a speed of 21½ knots, and this when running at displacement 1,000 tons greater than her design called for.

"On the whole I think the country has cause to be proud of this achievement in engineering, because of the assurance it gives us of the superiority of our capital ships to those of foreign nations."

A naval project to encircle the coastline of the United States with a necklace of aviation landings places involving small permanent aviation stations developed through questions directed at the Secretary concerning his aviation estimates. The Navy Department wishes to continue aviation experimentation and development on a much larger scale than appeals to many of the Republican members of the committee, judging from today's questions.

Estimates under this head were chopped from \$233,000,000 to \$85,000,000 after the signing of the armistice and later further reduced to \$36,000,000 by the Secretary. The latter, however, strongly opposed today further reductions.

In urging strongly the continuation of the smaller stations as landing places it is understood the Secretary has in mind a plan of the Navy Department to use such stations in an aerial survey and mapping project, which would include practically the entire coast line of the United States, supplementing and elaborating the work now done by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Demobilisation Is Slow

Members of the committee were unable to obtain from the Secretary information of any definite plan for rapid demobilisation of the enlisted personnel of the navy. Mr. Daniels stated that he had instructed all commanding officers to expedite the discharge of men who desired separation from the service, giving preference first to those with dependents and secondly to those desiring to resume studies in schools and colleges.

"In the meantime," he said, "we are recruiting to fill the places of those discharged. In the past week we have recruited about 600 men. We are not granting discharges to men now in foreign service because their places cannot be easily filled and their duties are highly important."

At the completion of the Secretary's testimony Rear Admiral Taylor and Rear Admiral Griffin were recalled to explain proposed increases in cost authorizations for capital ships in the 1916 program. Admiral Taylor, Chief Naval Constructor, predicted that the increase for hull and machinery alone would amount to about \$150,000,000, due to increased cost for labor and material and the necessity for using inferior labor.

St. John's Echo

The January number of the St. John's Echo has just reached us. "The Allied Note" is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. Soo Zang-kyi, who discredits the Japanese claim to the initiative in the despatch of the note. An obituary in memory of Acting Sergeant Oswald W. Gott, former professor of international law, who passed away at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., U. S. A., is written by Prof. D. Roberts. The winning inter-class debate on "Disarmament," won by the sophomore team, consisting of Messrs. Zung Ping-tsang, Wang Kyen-hyulin and Koo Yoong-sien, is published in the issue. President F. L. Hawks Pott writes on the life of the late Mr. J. P. Seaman, in whose memory a gift of \$10,000 gold has been donated to the university by Mrs. Seaman for the erection of a suitable memorial. The usual news column, the Chinese articles, fiction and the Alumni, athletic and other notes complete the number.

PICHON IS PESSIMISTIC ON PRINKIPO MEETING

Does Not Believe Conference
Will Take Place Unless More
Parties Accept

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 9.—M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was personally of opinion that the Prinkipo Conference will not meet unless further acceptances are received. He pointed out that the Bolsheviks' reply did not answer the invitation of the Allies but merely intimated that the Soviets are ready to negotiate, whereas the Allies advised them that if all the Russian governments ceased fighting and foregathered at Prinkipo we should meet them and help them to settle their grievances.

Paris, February 9.—Le Temps states that the Ukrainian Soviets have accepted the invitation to confer with the Allies but prefer Paris to Prinkipo and a later date than February 15.

Paris, February 7.—The reply of the Bolsheviks accepts in principle the Allied intervention in the Murman and Archangel districts, the Ukraine and Omsk Governments. They promise to respect foreign loans and industries. The opinion in French circles is that this reply has cleared the atmosphere but there is possibility that it is merely a bluff.

'League Of Nations' Is Discussion Topic

Will Be Taken Up This Evening
At Union Church Guild
Meeting

A discussion on "The League of Nations" will be held this evening at the meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild to be held at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall. The discussion will be introduced by Mr. F. Alan Robinson.

Knights Of St. John Protect Ex-Kaiser

Bentlock Is A Member Of Order
Of Which The Deposed Ruler
Was Protector

The Hague, December 21.—The great influence of the German Order of Johanniter, or the Knights of St. John, among the Dutch nobility is probably not realised, particularly the part which the order played in the question of the hospitality offered to the ex-Kaiser.

To the Dutch aristocracy there is no higher order in the world than the Johanniter, which is much striven for, and the fact that nearly a hundred knights have been created since the war began has also had the desired effect.

"Count Bentlock is a Johanniter, and as such dares not refuse hospitality to a fallen ruler," said one of the most prominent Dutch Johanniters, talking to The New York Times correspondent; so the ex-Kaiser would naturally have found hospitality in many other homes in Holland.

Continuing the conversation, the same Dutch knight, who is an old personal friend of the deposed ruler, said: "There is no reason why the Kaiser should not reside in Holland. He is dead politically. The Kaiser was never such a bad man as people think. He was surrounded by a military clique who did nothing but flatter him, treat him as a sort of deity, and talk continually of the greatest and most invincible army in the world. The Kaiser thus had an exalted idea of himself."

"When Lord Haldane went to Berlin the Kaiser was influenced by his pacific ideas, but later von Tirpitz gained an influence over him and then it was that the Emperor began to have an ambition to have not only the greatest army, but also the greatest navy and mercantile fleet, and the idea grew until he delivered the well-remembered utterance, 'Our future lies on the water.' During the war the Kaiser became the tool of Ludendorff, but von Tirpitz was really to blame for the war."

The Kaiser, who was protector of the order as King of Prussia, still appears to be considered such by the Dutch Johanniters, although he has abdicated.

HSIUNG KE-WU DECLARES HIMSELF AS GOVERNOR

Issues Proclamation Announcing
He Has Taken Over Office
In Szechuen

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
Chengtu, Szechuen, February 10.—General Hsiung Ke-wu yesterday proclaimed himself military governor of Szechuen, supposedly with the hope of retaining the position after the Peace Conference in Shanghai.

ANOTHER ROBBER CAUGHT

Shanghai detectives have arrested in Soochow a Chinese believed to be the last of a gang of armed robbers who have been active in various parts of the Settlement the past month. A quantity of jewelry, alleged to have been stolen here, and recovered by Soochow police is being sent to the Shanghai department.

The Soochow arrest followed the taking into custody of two men here Monday night. When questioned where they obtained the jewelry discovered in their rooms, they insisted that they had brought it from Soochow to sell.

INCREASE IN P.I. TRADE

The Philippine import and export trade for 1918 was a record, with a total volume amounting to approximately pesos 460,000,000, an increase of about 45 percent over that of 1917. This portion of the Islands' trade increased some pesos 140,000,000 over the imports and exports of 1917. The imports for the year amounted to pesos 190,000,000 and the exports to pesos 270,000,000; thus showing a so-called favorable trade balance for the Philippines of approximately pesos 80,000,000.

The year was also a record in internal revenue collections, amounting to pesos 48,508,163.75. This figure compared with that of 1917 gives an increase of pesos 8,565,155.75, or a percentage increase of over 20.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The hon. treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above fund:

	Tls.	\$
Cash in hand on Feb. 8, 1919	270.79	322.85
"R"	100.00	
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N. W. Lee		15.00
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Mrs. James Johnstone	250.00	
Leona Station		33.00
A. D.	1,000.00	
	Tls. 1,620.79	\$335.85

H. H. Fox,
Hon. Treasurer.
H.B.M. Consulate General,
February 11, 1919.

Railways Of France Restored To Owners

Government Gives Up Control
Of Lines Dating From
February 10

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 8.—The control of the French railways will be restored to the railway companies on February 10.

Petrograd Ravaged By Spotted Typhus

Supply Of Coffins Runs Out;
Doctors And Nurses Among
Victims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, February 8.—Spotted typhus is raging in Petrograd, Moscow and other big towns in Russia. Twelve doctors and forty nurses have died in one hospital alone and sufficient coffins cannot be secured.

Bolsheviks Forced To Evacuate Vilna

Yield To Pressure Of Lithuanian
Victories And Estonian And
Finnish Advances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bale, February 9.—A message from Kovno states that owing to the successes of the Lithuanian troops and the advance of the Finnish and Estonian troops the Bolsheviks have evacuated Vilna.

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America's Leading Manufacturers of

ANILINE DYES

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We are supplying 80% of the American demand which represents 24% of the World's consumption

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Write for prospectus to Rev. J. Newton Sykes, B.A. (Scholar, Queen's College Cambridge) North Vancouver B. C.

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the Orient meets the
Western World

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Boarding School for the Sons of Gentlemen

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Limited number of pupils accepted. Prospectus, references and results of examinations on application. Boys can remain with Head Master during holidays.

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Established 1905

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City Publicity Commissioner

Board of Trade Building

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10 NANKING ROAD.

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Mild and probably fine weather. Light
variable winds.

DEATH

ZANCHI: On the 21st January, at
Portogruaro (Venetia), of illness
contracted on active service, Ser-
geant-Major Attilio Zanchi, of the
3rd Regiment Italian Artillery,
aged 31, son-in-law of Mr. and
Mrs. E. Denegri of Shanghai.
(By wire.)

2141

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 12, 1919

'The Year One'

A RECENT American wireless
from Paris announced the in-
teresting news that "with Great
Britain, so far as treaties are con-
cerned, this is the Year One. This
applies to Rumania, France and
Japan as regards understandings
concerning Bulgaria, Syria and the
Pacific Islands. These treaties were
made under conditions dissonant
with the League of Nations prin-
ciples and treaties also."

This message recalls itself to our
mind today with peculiar force in
view of Japan's diplomatic onslaught
on China a few days ago and in view
of the cable published this morning
relative to the interview accorded by
the Japanese Peace Delegation at
Paris to the journalists charged
with following the labors of the
Peace Conference, from which it
will be seen that Japan wishes to
make the territory of Shantung, and
the cession of the Caroline and
Marshall groups of islands, the
subject of barter between her-
self and the Allies by way of re-
compense for Japan's part in the war,
whereon Baron Makino dwells.

Before proceeding further, let us
dispose of the question of Japan's
contribution in the war. A few days
ago, the British authorities were
reliably reported to have declared
that they feel that the Anglo-
Japanese Alliance is no longer neces-
sary, and acknowledged its failure
to crystallize in the war by the dis-
patch of Japanese forces to the
Western front. No one questions
that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is
now all but a dead letter. The
European Allies have had no assis-
tance from Japan that was vital to
the success of the cause. There was
the capture of Tsingtau, of course,
but the German cat, as aptly pointed
out by a Peking contemporary, had
been allowed out of the Tsingtau bag
by the Japanese fleet before serious
operations were begun, and the cat
was not caught until the battle of
the Falkland Islands, "after it had
devoured not a few quite plump
mice." It is idle for Japanese
publicists to talk of Japan's con-
tributions in munitions and material
to the Allied cause, for she has been
paid, and handsomely paid, for those.
Furthermore, there is one all-impor-
tant fact which both the Allies and
Japan would rather forget, namely,
at a critical period of the war, when
the fortunes of the Allies were
blackest, Japan seized the opportu-
nity of profiting by her Allies'
misfortunes by springing the
Twenty-One Demands on China.
This should not be fastened upon by
any Japanese as evidence of anti-
Japanism. It is a mere statement
of facts.

But suppose that Japan's contribu-
tion to the cause of the Allies had
been of a more solid character, and
that her participation in the struggle
had produced more positive results for
the Allies, could she even then, justify
her claims with regard to China and
the Pacific Islands? The answer
will be found in the words of the
address delivered by President Wil-
son to the Peace Conference on
January 25 last on the subject of the
League of Nations. He reminded the
assembly that it was a solemn
obligation on their part to make

permanent arrangements that justice
shall be rendered and peace main-
tained. He reminded them that he
and they would not dare compromise
upon the principle that they were
masters of no peoples but were there
to see that every people in the world
shall choose its own masters and
govern its own destinies, not as the
big Powers wished but as they (the
peoples of the respective countries)
wished.

In the light of that solemn declara-
tion, the attempt of Japan to gag
the Chinese peace delegates at
Versailles cannot but be regarded as
an act of monumental folly since
Japan is one of the states that sub-
scribed to President Wilson's four-
teen peace principles of over a year
ago. Those principles once agreed
upon took the life and force out of
practically all existing treaties. Sup-
posing that, by a miracle, Japan had
succeeded in securing the assent of
the other delegates to the gagging of
China, would the peoples represented
by the respective delegates have
brooked for a moment the sinister
assault on the sovereignty and in-
dependence of China? President
Wilson on January 25 made it plain
to the Peace Conference "that they
were not assembled there as the re-
presentatives of governments but as
the representatives of peoples. It
would not suffice to satisfy govern-
ment circles anywhere. It was
necessary to satisfy the opinion of
mankind. The burdens of this war
had fallen in an unusual degree upon
the whole populations of the coun-
tries involved" and President Wil-
son painted a graphic picture of
"how the burden had been thrown
back from the front upon the older
men, upon the women, upon the
children, upon the homes of the
civilized world, and how the real
strain of the war had come where
the eye of the government could not
reach, but where the heart of
humanity beat. They were bidden
by those people to make peace
which would make them secure.
They were bidden by those people
to see to it that a similar strain did
not come upon them again and make
such another sacrifice unnecessary."

And in one of his ringing pass-
ages, President Wilson appealed to
the assembly to prevent the use of
the limitless resources of science to
make destruction sudden and com-
plete, as Germany has done, and
urged the watchful, continuous co-
operation of men to see to it that
science as well as armed men are
kept within the harness of civiliza-
tion. The ancient wrongs of human-
ity must be righted, and justice,
which has been dethroned by Ger-
many, should once again enshrine
itself in the hearts of men and
nations.

While the whole world, not ex-
cluding Russia, judging from the
tenor of the latest cables, is enter-
ing on a new era—the Year One—
Japan cannot hope to survive by go-
ing back to the Middle Ages. Such
a relapse would invite swift and
instant disaster. We cannot do a
better service to Japan and the
Japanese than by reproducing the
following passage from an article
appearing in a contemporary: "As
a military and naval Power Japan is
today negligible. A Japanese expert
recently estimated that were the
whole military resources of Japan
utilized, Japan could not have held
three miles of the Western front, as
it was in July to November of last
year; and another estimate gives
her a naval strength equal only to
one-eighth that of Great Britain.
Japan has made an enormous fortune
out of the war, but even this pro-
duct of profiteering on a national
scale, an Imperial scale will not en-
able Japan or any other, small
nation to satisfy ambitions that soar
beyond the reach even of Great
Britain and the United States; and
it is far better for them that they
should at once realize their impo-
tence and employ their profits in
social amelioration, which the
security of the League of Nations will
enable them to do."

Correspondence

Course Of Koo And Wang Indorsed

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—With the object of en-
couraging our delegates at the Ver-
sailles Peace Conference, we des-
patched a telegram last night, which
reads as follows:

"We, students of Peking Univer-
sity, Tientsin, assert that we fully
support the attitude taken by the Chinese
delegates at the Peace Conference and
earnestly demand that there shall be
no violation of their freedom of
action and speech."

With compliments,
Yours respectfully,
Students of Peking University,
Tientsin, February 8, 1919.

'Racial Discrimination'

This controversial issue has for
some time past occupied many
columns of the Japanese press. The
Japan Advertiser of February 5 has
the following thoughtful article on
the subject: A "mass meeting" is
to be held at the Selyoken hotel this
afternoon to protest against racial
discrimination. The price of admis-
sion has been fixed at ¥2.50, and as
the charge appears to entitle those
who attend to expect something for
their money, we may, perhaps, hope
that some light will be shed on this
important question. The manner in
which the press discussion of the
League of Nations has been concen-
trated on "racial discrimination,"
without any effort to define the dif-
ficulty, is a suggestive example of the
limitations of public opinion in this
country. The Japanese newspaper
press is certainly a monument to the
energy and organizing capacity of the
Japanese middle class and in many
ways it has little to learn from the
press of any country, but its best
friends must admit that questions of
a serious nature are constantly pick-
ed up, discussed, and dropped with
little sense of responsibility. Little con-
sciousness of the part that the news-
paper may play as educator and
leader as well as agitator. If we
gauged public opinion in Japan by
the same means as we apply to other
countries, namely, the utterances of
public men and the sentiments ex-
pressed in the press, we should be
forced to the conclusion that Japan's
interest in the League of Nations
begins and ends with this question of
racial discrimination. (Since it was
reported that the German colonies
would be treated as fiefs, in a sense,
of the League, another facet has
been added to the controversy; but
broadly speaking the entire discus-
sion on the general principle of the
League has been limited to this ques-
tion of immigration). If we heard
that in Western countries it was
being argued "that a League of
Nations which did not enforce pro-
hibition, for example, was a delusion
and a sham, we should know that the
argument proceeded from victims of
the fixed idea; and if we heard that
other groups demanded that there
should be universal freedom of trade
within the League we should re-
cognize it as a sectional demand, to
be quietly met with the answer that
the prime object of the League could
be effected whether the nations com-
posing it were "wet" or "dry," free
trade or protectionist, Protestant or
Catholic, state church or no church,
monarchical or republican. Uni-
formity in the conditions by which
aliens enter and take up their residence
in other countries may be more im-
portant than in any of the matters
mentioned, but it is in the same cat-
egory, and to argue as if the League
of Nations could not exist and suc-
ceed unless uniformity were first
secured is to leave out of sight the
raison d'être of the League.

There are many matters affecting
the relations of nations with one an-
other in which the absence of uni-
formity or reciprocity injures pow-
erful interests—the tariff, for example,
by which the products of one coun-
try are heavily taxed on entering an
other country, though the products
of the latter may enter the former
on easier terms; or the navigation
laws by which Japanese shipping
pursues a lucrative coastal trade in
India while British shipping is
rigorously debarred from the coastal
trade of Japan. The reply of the
Japanese is that he does not object
to the restrictions but to discrimina-
tion. Western races, speaking gen-
erally, are admitted to the United
States and to certain British colonies
on easy terms, but Asiatic races are
virtually debarred. The reason is at
bottom, entirely economic. Among
the lower classes it may take the
form of race prejudice but the race
prejudice of the lower classes cannot
be what Admiral Kamizumi and
General Kojima Sato have called a
public meeting to complain of. The
general reason is that the economic
standards of the Oriental laborer are
still so remote from those of his
Occidental contemporary that it is
practically impossible to devise a test
which would admit Orient im-
migrants in any numbers and not in-
volve the native workers in disastrous
competition for the sale of their
labor.

The various restrictions that exist
among the nations—high tariffs,
prohibition of foreigners owning land,
limitation of coastal shipping, res-
trictions on the entry of alien labor-
ers, and so on are due to the belief
that the protection they give is neces-
sary to the safety or well-being of
the state. Japan shares that belief
and acts on it as fully as any Western
nation. She has every right to do so.
When Japanese represent that the
immigration laws of Western
nations are so unjust that their
existence is a bar to the creation of
a League of Nations we must ask
them to pursue their complaint to its

logical conclusion and define the re-
medy. Can there be any remedy
without reciprocity as its basis? Is
Japan prepared to amend her land
laws to admit of foreigners owning
land in all her territories on the same
terms as her subjects may own land
in theirs? Will she admit foreigners
as freely as she apparently wishes
Japanese to be admitted to foreign
countries? Do Japanese industrial-
ists desire to see their labor supply
depleted by a rush to America? Will
they grant to India and China the
same freedom of entry that they ask
from Canada and Australia? Have
they reflected how an unrestricted
inrush of Japanese to other countries
would stir up those racial animosities
which peace-loving statesmen seek to
assuage? If the existence of barriers
keeps alive feelings which impede
unity between the peoples of the
League would not an outbreak of the
prejudices which economic competi-
tion between natives and aliens
arouse in any state be still more
deadly? If the speakers who are to
call the attention of their country-
men to this question today will ex-
amine some of these questions they
will help towards a solution of a prob-
lem which is not peculiar to Japan,
and is not so one-sided as many sup-
pose. As "Britisher" points out in
the letter which appears in another
column, "the actual causes of this
agitation are out of proportion to
the resentment they arouse." We
believe that if the facts were frankly
studied, if it were realized that the
question, in spite of local inequalities,
is common to almost every nation in
the world, and if its economic causes
were candidly laid bare it would no
longer be a smouldering fire liable
to spring into conflagration at any
burst of emotion stirred up by agi-
tators but a difficulty in which Japan,
willing to co-operate herself, might
ask for the co-operation of other
nations.

America's Good Finish In The Air

The report made by Major-General
Harbord, on the work of the Ameri-
can Air Service shows that our ad-
vance to the Allies increased with a rush
in the last four months of the war.
Yankee fliers were early in the game,
but Yankee planes were a big late.
It was not until last spring, about
the time the great German offensive
began, that an American flier in the
American service scored a kill, al-
though a dozen heroic young Ameri-
cans had distinguished themselves
long before that in the Lafayette
Escadrille and other units of the
French aviation service.

Between that first kill in March
and the first of July, according to
the figures presented by Laurence L.
Driggs in his "Heroes of Aviation,"
the total number of American victor-
ies was 167, and this total included
the triumphs of Lufbery, Thaw,
Putnam, Baylies and others who
had flown under the tricolor. Now
we learn from the Harbord report
that the official American score up
to Armistice Day was 845 enemy
planes and 82 balloons "brought
down;" and it must be assumed that
these were all victories achieved in
the American service, and since
February, Major-General Harbord
announces that the destruction or
capture of 491 of the 845 planes has
been confirmed.

It is difficult to compare fairly the
American record with the aviation
scores of other nations. Mr. Driggs
tells us that the total victories of the
French aces up to the middle of the
summer were 847; of the British,
1,629. Beside these the record of
the American Expeditionary Force's
air service looks formidable and
probably it will remain respectable
even after the Allies announce their
complete figures for the whole period
of the war, including the exploits of
the fliers who were not aces.

Our air army was made up of
57,598 men, including the 33,000 in
the service of supply. Of these more
than 6,000 men had been graduated
as pilots and 1,160 of these were
pursuit pilots—the men who climb
the skies and skip from cloud to
cloud. For pursuit, observation and
bombing the air service had about
7,000 planes. The Harbord report
does not specify the origin of these,
using the phrase "received from all
sources." We shall hear later about
the exploits of particular machines;
for the present it is a satisfaction to
know that our fliers made a glorious
garrison finish.

Tsao Ju-Lin's Proverb

Writing under date February 7, the
Peking correspondent of the Peking
and Tientsin Times states: I am in-
formed that Mr. Tsao Ju-Lin quoted
a useful Chinese proverb to support
his views at the recent Cabinet meet-
ing when he advocated that the
Chinese delegates should not divulge
the Japanese demands or other secret
treaties. One of the other Ministers
pointed out that the other Allies were
much stronger than Japan and were
in a position to protect China. In
reply Mr. Tsao Ju-Lin stated that
"water that is at a distance is no
use for a fire that is near," mean-
ing that the Foreign Powers were
too far away to do anything to
prevent Japan doing what she liked
in China. He will probably find that
the proverb will work equally as well
with regard to his attempt to close
the mouth of the Chinese peace dele-
gates in France.

Lincoln's Birthday

(From The Christian Science Monitor)
Upon urgent solicitation, once for
Charles Lannan's "Dictionary of
Congress," and once for a political
campaign book, Abraham Lincoln
wrote of himself. The autobiography
furnished Lannan this:

"Born February 12, 1809, in
Hardin County, K.ucky.
Education, defective. Profession,
lawyer. Have been a captain of
volunteers in the Black Hawk
war. Postmaster at a very small
office. Four times a member of
the Illinois legislature, and was
a member of the Lower House
of Congress. Yours, etc.,
"A. Lincoln."

The other ran:
"My parents were both born
in Virginia of undistinguished
families—second families per-
haps I should say. My mother,
who died in my tenth year,
was of a family of the name
of Hanks, some of whom
now remain in Adams and
others in Macon County, Illi-
nois. My paternal grandfather,
Abraham Lincoln, emigrated
from Rockbridge County,
Virginia, to Kentucky, about
1781 or 1782, where a year or
two later he was killed by
Indians—not in battle, but by
stealth—when he was laboring
to open a farm in the forest.
His ancestors, who were
Quakers, went to Virginia from
Wilson County, Pennsylvania.
An effort to identify them with
the New England family of the
same name amounted to nothing
more than a similarity of Chris-
tian names in both families,
such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai,
Solomon, Abraham, and the like.
My father . . . grew up
literally without education. He
removed from Kentucky to
what is now Spencer, Indiana,
in my eighth year. We reached
our new home about the time
the State came into the Union.
It was a wild region with many
bears and other wild animals.
There I grew up."

The migration of the Lincoln
family was typical of the times. The
West was just becoming known to
inhabitants of the country along
the Atlantic Coast. New Englanders
and New Yorkers were moving
northward, and by way of the
Great Lakes, to the new and fertile
land of the Illinois country, the
which they had heard much. The
Lincolns were poor in Indiana, and
did not greatly improve their
circumstances by moving. That
state was admitted to the Union on
December 11, 1816. Lincoln then
being eight years old, as he says in
his autobiography. Fourteen years
later he arrived in Illinois with
the family, helped his father to build
a log house and clear a farm in the
north part of Sangamon County, ten
miles west of Decatur, and was for
some time employed in splitting
rails for the settlers. It does not
appear that he ever split rails after-
ward, but this experience was suf-
ficient to connect him with rail-
splitting for the remainder of his
career, and even down to the con-
ception of a recently much-talked-of
statue.

In the spring of 1831 he, with
some relatives, was hired to build
a flatboat on the Sangamon River,
and one of these craft he helped
to navigate to New Orleans. On this
southern trip he obtained a clear
insight into certain conditions ex-
isting in that section at the time, and
the impressions then formed had
much to do with the stand which
he later took with reference to
African slavery. Coming back to
Illinois, he became a resident of a
small settlement named Salem, went
to the Black Hawk war, and, re-
turning without participating in a
battle, took an active interest in
local politics, soon gaining a reputa-
tion as an effective "stump speaker."
His capacity for making good
speeches, his gift as a good story-
teller, and his general good nature
quickly made him popular through-
out a wide region.

His inextinguishable humor stood
him in good part everywhere, and,
at the difference of country, as he
was the center of interested and ad-
miring groups, more or less engaged
in litigation. The times were easy-
going. There was little formality.
Lincoln was known as "Abe," and
soon, because of the established pro-
pensity of his character, which nothing
could blunt, he came to be known
as "Honest Abe," a title which stuck
to him. Everybody liked him. He
was everybody's friend. He would
turn from a good story to a com-
prehensive and thoughtful discourse
on political conditions, thereby
establishing his breadth of knowl-
edge as well as his versatility.

In Illinois the East met the South.
The flow of immigration from New
England and New York, on the one
hand, met the flow from Virginia and
Kentucky on the other, and the point
of junction was not far from Sangamon
County. Lincoln himself was
more southern than northern. His
disputed political conditions calmly.
Freedom of speech was granted in the
fullest sense. Great debates between
Lincoln and Douglas, often attended
by thousands of people widely divided
on the main issue, exemplified the
fact that neighbors could differ
politically and still remain friends.
Lincoln was an American and a
nationalist rather than a sectionalist.
He fought against sectional selfish-
ness and sectional prejudice continually.
If he had been given him to decide
the issue before the "irrepressible
conflict" was precipitated at Fort
Sumter, he would have settled it peace-
ably on the basis of equity, justice,
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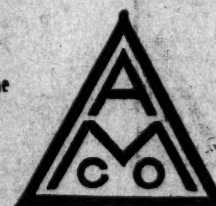
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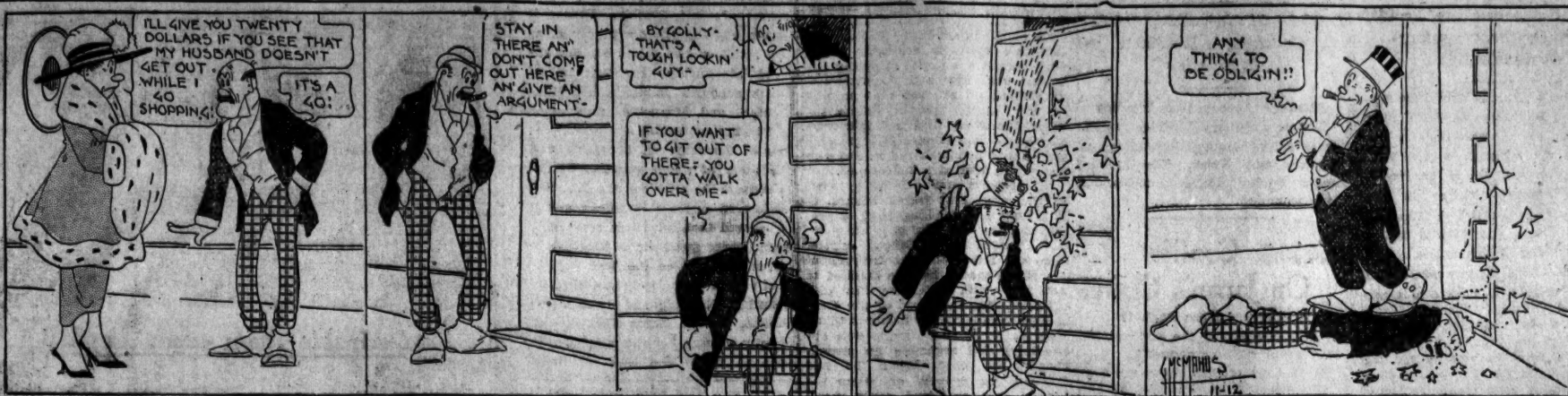
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By George McManus

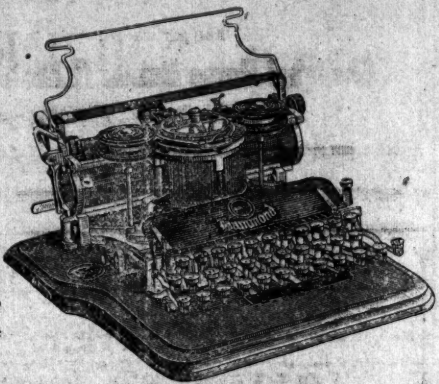
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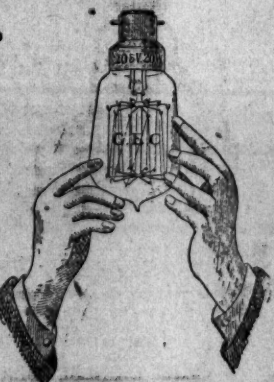
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Two American Wars In Song

Twenty-five years will be needed to pass judgment on the songs that the war has inspired in us. So an editorial writer of the New York Times thinks, basing his prediction on the time taken to appraise the Civil War songs. Many an article, and even book, has been written on that war, and they teach us that the songs of the old war "reflected more different shades of feeling than have today come to the surface." Our war has fortunately been so short that aside from the "Over There" mood, we have lived through no other state of mind. And the writer points out that "Over There" was just as singable up to the very day of the armistice as it was when the soldiers began to cross the Atlantic. But the "hopes, disappointments, and renewed determination" of our Civil War moods can be traced in the varying themes of its songs. Perhaps this contrast will serve the appraisers of a future generation as a useful index of the part really played by the United States in the conflict; a part that we now see in the exaggerated glow of the elations of victory. The Civil War had its "Over There," only differently phrased.

"In the first year of the Civil War such a song as 'Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching' could not have been written; it needed the great losses of the North to bring it out. 'Over There' was surely the great song of this war, as 'John Brown's Body' was of the other. George M. Cohan is entitled, not for the first time, to the credit of having his hand on the people's pulse, of being a real interpreter of their moods. The Yanks are coming, and we won't come back till it's over, over there, and the gay but threatening melody epitomized the whole struggle from the American viewpoint. Later Cohan struck another chord. When you come back, and you will come back, there's a whole world waiting for you, but here he only touched a phase. In the earlier song he struck the national note, as George F. Root struck it in the old war with his 'Rally Round the Flag.' Root, too, had his song of a single phase, 'We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.' We may call Cohan the Root of this war. "Next to Cohan must be placed Irving Berlin, with his 'I Hate to Get Up,' though he wrote others. The two catchiest lines, those which paraphrase the bugle-call, were not original, having been used in the army long before he entered it; but it was he who made a song around them, a song that was sung all over the country by soldiers and civilians, sung in France, too. Ivon Novello's 'Keep the Home Fires Burning' was written before the war, but is entitled to rank as a war-song, because it was adapted to the purpose; and the same may be said of Zo. Elliott's 'There's a Long, Long Trail,' which the soldiers across the water sang on their marches. "Good-by, Broadway! Hello, France!" was first in the field, went well while it lasted, but was too commonplace to hold out. As popular a song as any was 'Joan of Arc,' which had two singular points about it. The author, Alfred Bryan, was also the author of 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier,' which was in great favor among the pro-Germans and pacifists before we went into the war. When we did, it dropped out of sight instantly, and Bryan as quickly changed his sentiments and caught up with 'Joan of Arc,' which is as militaristic a song as could be written. It is irritatingly commonplace in words, but the music by Jack Wells is inspiring, and a French translation has been made of it which is a real poem, whereas Bryan's English words are bathos, made all the worse by such absurd mistakes as placing Normandy among the victims of the German invader. In place of that blunder the French translator used words which in English would read, 'The bells of Rheims they come in pain,' thus changing a turnip into a rose. "Sentimental songs were naturally the voice of the home people. 'Your Boy and My Boy,' 'Hello Central, Give Me No Man's Land,' 'Bring Back My Mistletoe to Me,' and 'America, Here's My Boy,' tried to express the sentiments of sacrifice, of yearning for absent ones, of loneliness of those left behind in security, while the soldier with all his emotions needed for the work in hand sang 'Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag.' There was a common meeting-ground too: "We all joined the soldiers enthusiastically in Geoffrey O'Hara's 'K-K-Katy,' which, written by an army man, has real soldier humor. It ranks with 'The Captain with his Wishes' as a song of the old war. In fact, the presence of so many merely sentimental and worthless songs is a fact growing out of the shortness of this war; they could be duplicated in the earlier war. It was not until that struggle had grown deadly that we came to such desperately earnest songs as 'Rally Round the Flag.' Yet the early days of that war gave us on the Confederate side at least, such a splendid thing as Randall's 'My Maryland,' and such a rousing battle-song as 'The Bonnie Blue Flag.' There has been nothing to approach them in the war just ended. As for the soldiers, they obstinately refused to sing martial songs set down for them, just as they have in this war; and where our soldiers sang 'The Long, Long Trail,' written before the war, so the soldiers of the Civil War sang 'The Years Creep Slowly' by Lorena, written before that conflict. 'Dixie,' the greatest war-song of those days, was made so by the soldiers; it was in reality a minstrel melody written two years before the war. "The two wars were linked in a noble fashion in one song, John Hay's fine poem 'When the Boys Come Home,' written in Civil War days, was set to fine music by Oley Speaks in 1917, and became the noblest musical expression that the A. E. F. ever found."

Wilson Has Easy Rules For Health

Every man may add to his health and efficiency by following the simple rules which the President of the United States observes in his daily life and work, says The New York Evening Sun. Many successful men do so, no doubt, but most of us are

inclined to drop into easy and formless ways. With the coming of the New Year and a new era there is a chance for some fine New Year's resolution and a general revision of methods of living on the lines of those followed by the Citizen of the World born this day, 62 years ago.

Much of the credit for the daily program of the President is due to Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, who laid out the course for him originally and sees to it that he keeps it. Even though we cannot have a health pilot always at our elbows, habit becomes an able steersman.

The secret of accomplishing a great deal lies in doing the creative part of one's work when the bodily strength is at its highest point and the mind is fresh and keen. The President therefore is an early riser, so that he may take some vigorous exercise before his working hour begins. This varies according to the season of the year. If the weather is pleasant, the Chief Executive is out early for a brisk walk, and if he is kept indoors, sharp dumbbell exercise suffices. Even when the White House was afloat he took his constitutional on deck. His physician, who is called upon by the Paris journalists for all the details of the Presidential regimen, no doubt explained why Mr. Wilson liked to take

an early walk about the grounds of the temporary White House in the French capital.

Works Best Before Noon
Once the mind and the body are ready for the work of the day, the head of this nation works with eagerness and zest. Whether he is composing State papers on his own typewriter, for dictating to the stenographers, he is giving his best morning efforts to planning and to the consideration of broad, general policies. Every man who tells with his brain, whether he be student, or college professor, or business man immersed in deciding what he shall do for the coming year, does his best work before noon, as a general rule. The mind can keep at high tension only about so long, and the forenoon is the time for intensive thinking.

In the life of every busy man accumulate many details, and there are letters often by the score which must be answered personally, although they seem unimportant. Every man finds that he is forced into a certain amount of routine. How can he go through the routine without falling into the doldrums? The President defers all routine matters until the afternoon, thus keeping the mornings free as much as possible for the close application which is required for the mapping out of plans on broad general principles. The classification of his correspondence by his secretaries helps considerably in the task, and enables him to here and there impart a personal touch. By having a scheduled time for the consideration of correspondence which does not require an immediate answer, the burden of the work is considerably lessened. Many men who attend to a staggering load of letter writing in addition to their other work have certain hours of the day which they devote to that most difficult of tasks, keeping the desk clean. The accumulation of unfinished work, the forcing of routine matter into the precious hours which should be devoted to constructive effort, keep many men in a state of perpetual fussiness. The mental agility with which the President attends to his business and his serenity of manner stem largely due to a well ordered plan.

Takes Time To Play
There is an expression which Virgil puts into the mouth of the pious Aeneas, "in the midst of great affairs be calm," which applies to a large extent to the methods of men who accomplish big things in this world. The unimportant details which cannot be relegated to others may often put the ablest mind in a flurry unless there is some way of quickly disposing of them.

The afternoon is the time for digging into facts and doing the tasks which must be done in the ordinary course.

Within the last two years the President, under the guidance of his Rear Admiral physician, has taken time to play. He goes to the theater,

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struction of the Olympians. Men of the President's stamp are alert to their surroundings at all times, and they are able to do it because they work and play with all their might. With the aid of an iron will we can do this without the help of a medical pace-maker, and the habit is well worth forming.

Not How Much But How Well
Many men as they approach middle life are disposed to get into a rut just because they neglect the spirit of play. As long as a man has in him the boyhood outlook and can forget the anxieties of the day when he goes home to dinner, and after that, find recreation at the playhouse or in his club or at a game of cards beneath the evening lamp with his children, he is in no danger of becoming a packhorse and a drudge. He will sleep better for this and in the morning be better prepared for the hard thinking and the quick action which is so necessary for success.

One cannot have a hair-trigger mind, ready on the instant to evolve policies and make quick decisions, unless he takes the trouble to keep it up to its work by giving it a rest and keeping it well lubricated with the oil of wholesome amusement. It is not how much but how well one works.
It may require something of the Spartan nature for one who has gone beyond more than three score milestones to keep up such a program, but because he does do it we find Mr. Wilson now devoting himself in the prime of intellectual vigor to great world problems. Whether or not all of us agree with him or not is another matter, but it is certainly well worth while to follow as a model the well ordered methods of work of a man who is able to accomplish so much and to impress his thoughts and his ideals upon millions of his fellows.

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ONLY SIX WEEKS' SUPPLY IN LOCAL RICE STOCKS

Inventory Used As Argument
Against Exportation; Merchants
Believe Supply Enough

Following the Peking cabinet decision to allow the exportation of a million piculs of rice to Japan and in the face of the Shanghai merchants' approval of the project comes the announcement that the local stocks of the cereal are only sufficient to care for the consumption up to the end of next month.

The inventory of the Shanghai rice stocks has just been completed by Mr. Sung Ying-yung, sent here for that purpose by Mr. Chi Yao-lin, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, who is bitterly opposed to the export scheme and who has repeatedly urged the government to deny the Japanese request.

In reply to the protests against the rice shipments, which have been voiced for several months, mostly by the Provincial authorities of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui, leading rice merchants here retort that the exportation would work no hardship, since the supply to be moved is limited and the price to be placed under control. They argue that huge stocks are awaiting shipment from the interior and declare that the export of a million piculs will have little effect on the price here.

On the other hand, they say, prohibition of the shipment would tend to bring the price to so low a figure as to seriously hurt the farmer, who, they contend, has suffered severely during the past five years because of unnaturally low market prices.

The protesting officials of the three rice producing provinces, while admitting that there is a certain quantity of the cereal in the country, contend that it is not sufficient to tide over until the autumn harvest and that the poorer classes will suffer if the store is thus depleted. Any attempt to raise the price of the article, they say, will be disastrous. The price of rice at present in Shanghai is \$7 per picul. The Peking proposal is that the exportation be allowed providing the price does not rise beyond \$8.

STRIKE CAUSES TROUBLE AMONG BRITISH TROOPS

Band Of 250 Marches To Whitehall But Is Ordered Back And
Ring-leaders Arrested

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 8.—The War Office, in a statement explaining the trouble with soldiers, says that there had been in two days an accumulation of leave-expired men in London totaling 11,000. Trains had been provided for all of them but the strikes which held up traffic on the tubes prevented the men reaching their despatching points at the proper time. 9,000 of them were despatched to their destinations before nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Afterwards 250 of the remainder, influenced by a few self-constituted leaders, marched to Whitehall, whence the guard marched them to Wellington Barracks pending entrainment. Nine ring-leaders were arrested.

War Relief Worker Lectures Tomorrow

Mr. Catchpool To Address Asiatic Society On The
Caucasus

Mr. E. St. John Catchpool, war relief worker who has recently arrived from the Caucasian front, will speak before the Royal Asiatic Society at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow on "The Caucasus and Its Peoples." The lecture will be given in the lecture hall at 5 Museum Road and the meeting is open to the public.



Britain Would Bar Submarines For Ever

Admiralty Favors Total Prohibition
Of Their Construction Or Use

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 8.—With reference to the suggestion for the abolition of submarines which has been before the Peace Conference, Reuter's Agency learns on high authority that the British Admiralty strongly favors the total prohibition of the building of submarines and the use of the submarine in warfare. This naturally would be subject to a general international agreement and rigid guarantees and safeguards. This attitude of the British navy has all the more point in view of the fact that Great Britain is far ahead of all other nations with regard to actual possession of submarines and potential production.

GIVE MORE JUDGMENTS AGAINST BANK DEBTORS

Seven Defendants To Enemy
Liquidation Claims Ordered
To Make Payment

Eleven of the actions on claims brought against enemy subjects by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank came before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Nieh in the Mixed Court yesterday, judgment for the plaintiffs being given in seven.

The claims in which judgment was rendered were those against O. H. Anz and Co., for Tls. 56,268.48; P. Kamp, for Tls. 3,044.88; Th. Mammen, for Tls. 2,045.21; Dr. Voigts, for Tls. 835.43; Fr. Voigts, for Tls. 2,537.70; F. Dostal, for Tls. 10,000; O. Israel, for \$479.15.

The claim against H. Hertel, for \$330, was adjourned sine die. The case of Carlowitz and Co., for Tls. 42,812.70, was discontinued.

Tuchun Of Kiangsi Returns From Peking

China Press Correspondence
Nanchang, February 7.—Governor Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi returned last evening from Peking. His special train arrived at the station at 6:30 and was met by some two hundred of the higher officials of the province. There was little demonstration of any sort, the governor hastily descending the train, took his seat in his chair which was then carried on board the official launch. Disembarking at the city gate, the governor, still closely concealed behind the curtains of his chair, was borne to the yamen of the Water Police Commissioner.

We understand that while our governor was in Peking some important business transactions took place, namely, the raising of a loan of five million dollars on the Gu Kan Coal Mine, another loan of two million with the mint as security, while a large sum of money was obtained presumably to be used in the re-equipment of the army. In each case the loan was met by the Japanese.

The consensus of opinion is that Chen Kwan-yuan will not be governor of Kiangsi much longer.

Republicans Take Portuguese Towns

Leader Of Royalists, Senhor
Couceiro, Is Wounded
In Fighting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Lisbon, February 9.—The Republicans have captured the towns of Lamego and Vizeu. The Royalist leader Senhor Paiva Couceiro has been wounded.

Reports Conflict On Japan's Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

Incident constituted the first volume of a novel with no sequel. It does not follow, however, that there will not be sequel, as the doctors call them. Public opinion is strongly worked up, and the Government is receiving messages from public bodies everywhere urging it to stand firm. Apparently it needs no urging, as it has all along taken a stand-at-all attitude, from which it has not receded, feeling that it has the support of the country and the moral support of the outside world. Against this is to be set, however, the fact that there are powerful influences at work to get the Government to modify its position.

Intrigue To Name Pro-Japanese

On the one hand there is a financial-militarist group that is trying to get the Government either to issue modified instructions to the Paris Delegation or even to supersede the delegation altogether by a new delegation headed by Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, whose pronounced pro-Japanese sympathies would virtually make the delegation a tool of the Japanese. Mr. Liang Cheng-hsiang, of the post of Chief Delegate and to appoint Mr. Liang Chi-chiao in his stead. This movement has for its spokesman Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, who, with friendly assistance, is trying to get the Diplomatic Commission, recently constituted, to suggest a change either in the instructions or in the delegation. This intrigue, it is believed, will fail, as the Chairman of the Diplomatic Commission, Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, has no sympathy whatever with it, and there are other members of the Commission who realize that for China either to modify her instructions to the delegation now, or to change its membership in any way, would be fatal to China's best interests.

Try To Suppress Discussion

On the other hand, attempts are being made to get the Government to take steps to suppress any expression of public opinion on the subject of the recent Japanese blunder. Those responsible for the initiation of the suppression movement are no doubt actuated by the same motives as actuated those who first ordered the display in all tea-houses of the injunction "Do not discuss politics." They think that the continued discussion of this topic will keep it alive, and thus strengthen the position that the Government has taken. Any attempt to repress discussion of this matter or the expression of public opinion generally, would be a retrograde step, for there has recently, that is since the accession of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang to office, been much greater freedom for the press and for public opinion than there used to be. Such an attempt, however, would be quite in consonance with the pronounced militarist sentiments of those who favor the modification of the delegation, either by the issue of further instructions or by the substitution of new members for those already appointed and both movements have the same origin—the militarists, local and provincial, and their parasites.

the get-rich-quick-at-the-country's-expense party.

Chinese Delegates Well Received
News is now filtering through as to the reception the Chinese Delegation to Paris is receiving and it is very good news indeed. The delegation as a whole is evidently favorably regarded and is receiving the utmost courtesies and opportunities of placing its general case as well as any special points before the other members of the Conference, and before the semi-official foreign public that has gathered in Paris in connection with the Conference.

The reports now coming to hand of the session at which Messrs. C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo presented China's special case are more than satisfactory. Official circles here are informed that throughout Mr. Koo's speech he was listened to not only with attention but with approval, the members of the Conference nodding their heads in token that each point he made was appreciated and regarded as strong. The incident was not without significance. When he had finished his speech, or when the session was completed, every member of the Conference present, except the Japanese members, went up to Mr. Koo and Mr. Wang, and cordially shook hands with them. The incident was by no means a merely formal courtesy, but was a spontaneous expression of admiration for the excellent case that the two delegates had made out, and of personal regard engendered by their bearing. It is believed that this is the only incident of the kind that has taken place at the Conference.

The Chief Delegate, Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, seems also to have made a good impression in a short speech supporting the principle of the League of Nations, China, he said, being desirous of assisting the Western world to abolish war.

France Sides With Japan,
Britain And U.S. With China

Reports from Paris reaching official circles here indicate very

dearly that of the Big Five the staunchest friends of China are Great Britain and America. These two are supporting China on practically every point, only and frankly. France is rather aligning itself with Japan, as the result of two secret treaties entered into during the war, one of which supports Japan in her Manchurian and Mongolian pretensions and in her contention that she is the heir of Germany in Shantung, and the other of which commits France to support the principle of a Japanese visor on currency questions, and it is believed that unwritten assurances from France go so far as to recognize Baron Sakatani as the best possible man for the post. Italy is a doubtful quantity. Normally she is supporting France, but on issues that do not directly concern her she is apparently open to follow the lead of Great Britain and the United States. So far as the Far East is concerned, she is apparently inclined to follow Anglo-American leading. Japan, it is reported, is fighting on the spoils principle, and if she cannot get the reversion of German interests in China on any other terms will stick out for appointment as the mandatory Power with respect to those areas which she claims as her special sphere. This claim, it is reported, is receiving neither British nor American support at the Conference.

The general feeling of Chinese official circles here is that the Conference so far is moving in a direction that will secure just and reasonable treatment for China. This feeling partly accounts for the absence of alarm in Chinese official circles in face of Mr. Obat's demands. It is now beginning to be fully realized by the Chinese, but not by the Japanese apparently, that now that the war is over, both Great Britain and America are in a position to speak strongly to Japan if she misbehaves herself.

The Barrett Specification Roof

CONGO ROOFING

NEVER LEAKS

Congo is the "Never-Leak" Roofing.
Looks like rubber—but never hardens and never cracks.
Defies water, acid, sun and fumes.
Fire-resisting, durable, low in price, light in weight, high in quality.
Comes in rolls ready-to-lay—any one can do the work. No special tools required.

Send for Free Sample

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Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Studebaker

Desirable from every angle!

The New LIGHT-FOUR

Beautiful in Design
Thoroughly Modern
Mechanically Right

The New Studebaker Light-Four is distinctively good-looking. The lines are stylish, modern and individual, like the higher-priced cars. The car is unusually comfortable—and it's reliable.

And it is distinguished from the ordinary low-priced car by many features. Note how the metal of the bodies, for example, is built over hard wood frames. Yet the car is so well designed and made of such excellent material that it is very light—it is perfectly balanced with consequently low gasoline and tire expense.

Then the soft, flexible application of power, through flexible couplings and intermediate transmission, means everything in easy riding. Examine the construction and note how scientifically this is obtained. The balanced weight, silent gearshift, short turning-radius and irreversible steering gear result in exceptionally easy driving, as well as ideal for the owner-driver because of its convenience and accessibility.

For particulars, apply to

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
Garage Telephones: West 1213 and 1202.

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.

LEATHER GAUNTLET GLOVES

HEAVILY LINED AND VERY WARM

When soiled or greasy, may be washed with soap and water. They will dry soft and pliable.

Excellent for Motorists

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 1st March, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second Prize	12,000
1 Third Prize	6,000
2 Fourth Prizes	\$2,000 each
5 Fifth Prizes	1,000 "
10 Sixth Prizes	300 "
20 Seventh Prizes	100 "
50 Eighth Prizes	50 "
700 Ninth Prizes	20 "
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	500 "
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "
10 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	25 "
20 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	12 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	15 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	12 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 "
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 "
2495 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of fifth Prize	10 "
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of First Prize	30 "
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of Second Prize	20 "
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of Third Prize	10 "
6117 drawn tickets	Total \$161,021

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Municipal Notification

No. 2571

**REGISTRATION OF GERMAN
AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
SUBJECTS**

(Amendment of the addition to
Permit Conditions)

NOTICE is hereby given that Con-
ditions 2 and 3 of the permits issued
to German and Austro-Hungarian
subjects, in pursuance of the provi-
sions of Municipal Notification No.
2466, have been amended to read as
follows:—

2.—Commencing on Thursday, Feb-
ruary 13, 1919, the holder (if a male)
is required to present himself in per-
son daily, between the hours of 9 a.m.
and 3 p.m. at the Police Station of
his district in order to have his per-
mit checked by the Police.

3.—On and after Thursday, Feb-
ruary 13, the holder will not be per-
mitted to change his or her address.

On and after Thursday, February
13, all German and Austro-Hungarian
male subjects of 16 years of age and
upwards are, therefore, required to
report to the Police daily, instead of
twice weekly as at present, and this
Condition and the other Conditions of
the Permit must be strictly observed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 12, 1919. 21155

Municipal Notification

No. 2510

7% LOAN 1918

UNDER the authority of Resolution
VI passed at the Annual Meeting of
Borrowers on March 27, 1918, the
Council hereby invites applications for
debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of
1918.

The debentures in this issue will
bear interest from the date of pur-
chase at the rate of 7 per cent. per
annum payable on June 30 and Decem-
ber 31 in each year. They will be
issued at par and will be redeemed on
December 31, 1923.

The scrip will be issued in denomi-
nations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls.
100 to suit the convenience of appli-
cants.

Application forms can be obtained
from The Treasurer, Finance Depart-
ment, 24 Kiangse Road, to whom all
enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1918. 21155

**BENTLEY'S COMPLETE
PURSE CODE**

\$18 per copy

Apply: Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS

PENSION PRIVEE

Range Road

Telephone North 1173

High-class Boarding-House
and
Restaurant
All modern comforts; moderate
terms.

LAND WANTED

Wanted to buy, not less than
thirty mou in a single block, within
five minutes walk of the Bubbling
Well tram terminus, either inside
or outside Settlement limits. Re-
plies to be addressed to Box No.
123, THE CHINA PRESS.

21125

**Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club
NOTICE**

The regular annual meeting of
the SHANGHAI AMATEUR
BASEBALL CLUB will be held
at the Carlton Cafe, third floor, on
Friday, February 14, 1919, at 5.15
p.m.

J. B. DAVIES,
Hon. Secretary.

21129

**Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH**

A MEETING of the Society will be
held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum
Road, on Thursday, February 13th, at
5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be
given by

Mr. E. ST. JOHN CATCHPOLE,
War Relief worker recently arrived
from the Caucasian Front,

on
"THE CAUCASUS AND ITS
PEOPLES."

The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

21146

**The Laou-Kung-Mow Cotton Spinn-
ing and Weaving Co., Ltd.**

THE Twenty-fifth Ordinary Gen-
eral Meeting of the Company will
be held on Tuesday, 25th February,
1919, at 4 p.m., at the office of the
Undersigned, 22 Kiangse Road.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 18th to 25th Feb-
ruary, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

21140

**Union Church
Literary and Social Guild**

Wednesday, 12th, 9 o'clock

"THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS"

a Discussion.

Introduced by

Mr. F. ALAN ROBINSON.

21134

LOST

Original Bill of Lading covering
4,000 cases Lanterns, marked: 913
in triangle ex S.S. "Grayson."

The public is warned against ac-
cepting it, as a duplicate has been
signed by the steamer agents.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

21152

**COLLACO'S DOG
TRAINING KENNELS**

Kiangwan Road

Fee for keeping dogs including
exercising Tls. 8 per month.
Fee for special training of un-
trained dogs Tls. 30 extra.
Sporting dogs for sale or hire.

Please apply to M. J. E. Collaco,
No. 1 Houkuk Terrace, North
Szechuen Road Extension, Shang-
hai.

21138

**Massage and Swedish
Treatments**

Expert Masseur, Electrical and
Swedish Treatments, by Thos.
Burke, London, Eng. Cert. c/o
Palace Hotel. Patients visited.
The only graduated masseur in
Shanghai.

20297

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will be spared
to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large, com-
fortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with
bathroom and veranda attached.

WOLFRAMITE FOR SALE

ANOTHER 50 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN

72% TUNGSTEN

had arrived here

PRICE ABOUT TLS. 750 PER TON (2240 lbs.)

Apply to

Mr. Y. P. TSENG,
No. 28, SINZA TERRACE, SINZA ROAD.

21115

AT AN ANNUAL DINNER

of the Medico-Psychological Associa-
tion, in London, they had at the table
many of the highest authorities in the
country on the alcohol question. Medical
superintendents of lunatic
asylums, who supply testimonials some
of their strongest arguments, were
there. Sir J. Crichton-Browne
thought it would be interesting to
ascertain how far they adopted ex-
treme views on the alcohol question.
There were at the table 84 members
of the Association, and of them 5 or
6 percent declined alcohol altogether.
94 percent partook of alcohol in some
form, a large majority in several
different forms. Sir J. Crichton-
Browne had dined a fortnight before
at the table of Sir Andrew Noble with
eighteen of the leading men of science
of the day and not one of them de-
clined alcohol. In view of such facts it
is a farce or an obsession, or a gross
hyperbole, to speak of alcohol as a
deadly poison.

Elephant Head Table Claret

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.

11284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs
and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

**The Yue Yuen Commercial and
Savings Bank of Shanghai**

行 銀 華 僑 業 商 資 合 源 豫

IN pursuance of the tendency of
the times and for the consolidation
of our foundation, this Bank has
been formed, being converted from
the Yu Yuan Bank, with a capital
of Tls. 300,000, all fully paid up;
and our old proprietor, the Chen
Family of Soochow, continues to be
our shareholder, assuming unlimited
liability for the business of this
Bank. Loans granted on both cur-
rent and fixed-term mortgages,
savings deposits on current and
fixed accounts accepted; and bills
accepted and discounted for all
banking institutions of outports;
and also all other descriptions of
banking business transacted. Five,
large, foreign style storehouses are
provided on North Soochow Road
and North Fokien Road for the
storage of merchandise which can
be pledged as mortgages for loans
from this Bank. Very reasonable
terms to our customers.

General Office:—

NO. 64 NINGPO ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

Telephone: Central 2463.

21116

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases,
Men's and Women's Diseases.

Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray
are better for nervous diseases (es-
pecially rheumatism and nervous
prostration) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine,
serums and 1914 (606). Tests
of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.

31 Haining Road (fifth house from
North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17846

Thos. and Wm. Smith's
FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

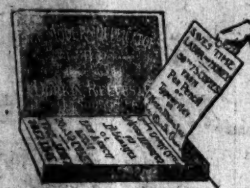
From 2 3/4" to 4" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

"MODERN"

DUPLICATOR — PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps
good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as
erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.



**WILL MAKE
50
COPIES**

WORKS WITH COPYING RIBBON, PENCIL OR CARBON
from \$12.00 upwards according to size

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SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

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The
Prest-O-Lite
Battery
is well and favorably
known wherever automobiles
are used.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

**MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS**

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

MISCELLANEOUS

CHINESE travelling representa-
tive, of reliable character and able
to furnish any suitable guarantee.
who represents two foreign firms
and is calling at the principal cities
along the Yangtze as far as Han-
kow, making the trip four times
each year, desires to represent addi-
tionally one or two foreign firms.
Terms, proportional share of actual
travelling expenses and commission
on orders obtained. Apply to Box
127, THE CHINA PRESS.

21135 F.14.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

ONE room office to rent, Jinke
Road. Steam heat, light included,
Tls. 28.00. Reply to Box 117,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21122 F.14.

TO LET, offices on Nanking
Road; southern exposure, four
rooms. Tls. 100. Apply to Box
119, THE CHINA PRESS.

21123 F.13.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

21127 F.12

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathrooms
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quin-
san Gardens. Now vacant large
and small rooms with board.
Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. G.
Pollock.

TO LET, with board, large comfort-
able newly-furnished room, with
modern bathroom attached, suitable
for married couple or two bachelor
friends. Hot and cold water, tele-
phone, tennis, stabling and garage.
Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA
PRESS.

WANTED, two young Americans
for high class mess. Superior ac-
commodations. Tennis court, gar-
age, sleeping porch, large rooms.
Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, unfurnished, newly de-
corated flat of two large bright
rooms, verandah, bathroom, kitchen
and servants' quarters, including
one large attic room with bath, Tls.
40. Wayside district, next to
trams. Apply to Box 104, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21096 F.12

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISHMAN (26) possessing
good knowledge general office rou-
tine, etc., seeks position in British
or American firm. Outport no ob-
jection. Moderate salary expected,
with prospects. Good references.
Please apply to Box 136, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21149 F.13.

EXPERIENCED young man
seeks position either as office as-
sistant or as a salesman. Apply
to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

21150 F.13.

EXPERIENCED Chinese go-
downkeeper seeks employment.
Speaks English and Japanese.
Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21142 F.14.

COMPETENT young lady steno-
typist desires position, half-time,
morning preferred. Apply to Box
132, THE CHINA PRESS.

21143

ENERGETIC young man, quick
at figures, writes a neat hand, de-
sires position. Has knowledge of
shorthand, bookkeeping, etc. Apply
to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

21112 F.13.

CHINESE stenographer wishes
immediate employment; has experi-
ence. Apply to Box 116, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21119 F.13.

FOREIGNER with good knowl-
edge of bookkeeping, accounts and
typewriting, seeks position in mer-
cantile firm, preferably in trade
with Russia. Has had eight years
commercial and banking experience
throughout China, Japan and
Siberia, and good Anglo-Russian
correspondent. Undeniable creden-
tials. No objection to outport.
Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21094 F.12

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese who has six years' ex-
perience in bookkeeping. Wishes
to join foreign bank or firm at
moderate salary. Good reference.
Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21080 F.14

WANTED, a court interpreter by
an established Law Office. Apply
to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

21131 F.13

WANTED, lady to teach High
School English in Girls' Boarding
School, Kiukiang. Reply to Prin-
cipal, C. E. Merrill, Kiukiang.

21120 F.13.

WANTED by reliable American
Company, a thoroughly experienced
accountant (foreigner). Reply,
stating age and salary expected, to
Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

21127 F.12

WANTED, a Chinese clerk with
a thorough knowledge of Chinese
land and property deeds and titles,
and some knowledge of Chinese
law. Must be able to speak Eng-
lish. Apply, stating salary expect-
ed, to Box 111, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

21107 F.12

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, on Jessfield Road, for
seven months from first March,
furnished house, six rooms and
three attics, hot and cold water on
all floors, tennis, stable and garage.
Moderate rental. Apply to Box
135, THE CHINA PRESS.

21141

TO LET, for immediate posses-
sion, a beautiful residence, six
rooms, fully furnished. Stable,
garage and tennis lawn, near
French School. Apply to Box 129,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21137 F.13.

TO LET, furnished, from May 1st
to November inclusive, that desirable
residence, 549 Great Western
Road; three sitting rooms, three
bedrooms and garage. For particu-
lars, apply to the Shanghai Land
Investment Co.

21147 F.14.

TO LET, furnished, from May 1st
for six months or one year, six-
roomed house, three bathrooms
(Avenue Joffre), mosquito screens,
telephone, etc. (Furniture can be
purchased). Apply to Box 122,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21126 F.12.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Sey-
mour Road). Excellent residence
for small family, four large rooms,
several small ones. Now vacant.
Open for inspection; will renovate.
Apply on premises.

21060

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road,
at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six
roomed residence with attic, tennis
court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls.
100. Apply on premises.

21042

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; de-
tached foreign residence, nine rooms,
garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month.
Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27
Nanking Road.

21043

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, an upright piano in
splendid condition, price \$200.
Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21144 F.14.

WANTED to buy, one pair "Jac-
obin" pigeons, must be absolutely
pure bred and good specimens; also
one pair of "English Carrier
Pigeons," good specimens only.
Please apply to Box No. 134, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21145 F.14.

FOR SALE, one almost new,
pneumatic-tired ricksha, in perfect
condition; can be seen by appoint-
ment. Any reasonable offer ac-
cepted. Apply to Box 130, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21139 F.14.

FOR SALE, one new Corona
typewriter. Apply to Box 102,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21148 F.12.

FOR SALE, one new typewriter,
Remington 10 (rebuilt), for \$110.
Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21148 F.13.

FOR SALE, Indian twin-cylinder
(horizontal) motor-cycle, in use
three months. In perfect condition.
Tls. 225, or nearest offer. Owner
leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box
120

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Co.	\$650 B.
Chartered Bank	280 CNY
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$405
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	\$210 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 20 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	
Ltd.	
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$240 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	\$156
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	124/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 33
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37 1/2
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 92 B.
Oriental Cons.	21/-
Raub	\$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$162 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 130
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 88 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$122 1/2 S.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French L.	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 49 B.
Weihsai Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 60
Cotton Mills	
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 170 B.
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
Leau-kung-mow	Tls. 130 B.
Oriental	Tls. 57 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 155 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 132 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 840 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$98
Green Island	\$8.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 214 C.N.I.
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$13 B.
Llewellyn	\$80
Loose, Crawford	\$95
Moutrie	\$22
Watson	\$51 B.
Weeks	\$12 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 20 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Batu Anan 1918	Tls. 2 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bute	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalampong	Tls. 6 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 5
Kamunting	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kota Bahro	Tls. 5 B.
Kroowek Java	Tls. 10 B.
Padang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Pengkalen Duhlan	Tls. 4 B.
Permatia	Tls. 3 1/2
Rapah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagala	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Sengawang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8 1/2
Sun Manggis	Tls. 3 1/2
S'hai Kalimantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Teiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 12 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 60 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 100 B.
Telephone No. Central 398	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Mail Notices	
MAILS CLOSING	
For Japan	
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M.	Feb. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M.	Feb. 15
For U.S. Canada and Europe:	
Per American boat	Feb. 13
For Australia	
Per C.N. s.s. Sunning	Feb. 13
Per P. & O. s.s. Nore	Feb. 17
MAILS DUE	
From U.S. and Canada	
Per O.S.K. s.s. Africa M.	Feb. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M.	Feb. 17

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
Sir Guthrie, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goehen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

Shanghai Branch 18, The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondohery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH

41 Kiango Road.

Telephone C. 141.

Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head Office Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager:

Longkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Kug. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hallar, Nicolayevsk, Changchun, Hankow, Oamaru, (Kwan) Harbin, Peking, (Kwan) Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin, Dairen, Newchwang, Vladivostok, (Daly) Yokohama.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JELZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai

14, Peking Road.

Managers' Office Central 2650

Tel. General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.

SHEN CHU HAO, Manager.

O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital \$12,370,900.00

Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60

Special Reserve Fund \$1,598,933.69

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Fochow, Changchun, Wuchow, Nanking, Kiangsu, Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin, Dairen, Newchwang, Vladivostok, (Daly) Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

2 HANKOW ROAD

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities; and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up .. Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund .. Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Changchun, Manila, Shimonoeki, Dairen, Mukden, Singapore, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney, Yokohama, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kailuan, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building

55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus .. U.S. \$6,500,000

Undivided Profits .. U.S. \$2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:

232 Montgomery Street.

For Eastern Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon, Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its Branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 12	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. H. D. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	Nagasaki	Harold Dollar	Br. H. D. & Co.
Feb. 18	—	San Francisco	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.R.
Mar. 1	—	New York via Panama	Bloisfontein	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 8	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 9	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 14	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Feb. 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Yama	Novara	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 18	—	Moji, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 23	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 25	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 15	—	Marseilles	Goyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 15	—	London	Telesia	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 16	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 26	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 26	—	Marseilles	Luton Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Glenavoy	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 12	—	Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Kong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 12	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Feb. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 13	noon	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Singun	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 14	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Singun	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 16	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Chl. B. & S.
Feb. 18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 20	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 14	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Feb. 15	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Br. K.M.A.
Feb. 14	3.00	Singtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 18	100	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwaichang	Chl. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wooching	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 11	8.00 Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11	— Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb. 11	11.00 Wwei, Chefoo & Tiao	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11	1.30 Sakaki Maru	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb. 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb. 11	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kwei Lee, Captain J. Banett, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday February 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, February 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, February 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hwah Lee, tons 1,151, will leave on Thursday, February 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Taketaka, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Friday, February 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Wednesday, February 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Hsin Kong, Captain J. Haiket, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 13, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave on Friday, February 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAIKOO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseepoo Wharf on Thursday, February 20, the steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIEN-TSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration S. S. Hero, will despatch on Saturday, February 15, For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Tekami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseepoo Wharf on Monday, February 24, the steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Nemo, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 22, at daylight. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Luzon Maru, Captain D. Inagumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at —. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, March 2, Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoice must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain S. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April, For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Wosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

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*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. —

*ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, April —

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*LUZON MARU (8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imazumi, Beginning of March

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MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiga, Mar. 4 Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. J. Fukami, Feb. 22 Feb. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Feb. 18 Feb. 20

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TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 19
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 24

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MISHIMA MARU	16,000 Capt. S. Murazumi	Feb. 16
SADO MARU	12,500 Capt. T. Hori	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

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Tons	Capt.	Mar. 31
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Iriawa	Mar. 31
SUWA MARU	21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka	May 3

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Tons	Capt.	Feb. 14
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima	Feb. 14
CHIKUGO MARU	6,000 Capt. M. Taniuchi	Feb. 15
KASUGA MARU	7,000 Capt. K. Ito	Feb. 26

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

Tons	Capt.	Feb. 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000 Capt. T. Kawai	Feb. 15
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki	Feb. 19
KUMANO MARU	9,500 Capt. S. Saito	Feb. 22
KOKURA MARU	4,500 Capt. S. Ito	Feb. 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

Tons	Capt.	Feb. 16
SUWA MARU	21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka	Feb. 16

FOR JAPAN

Tons	Capt.	Feb. 23
IYO MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa	Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

Tons	Capt.	June 29
KATORI MARU	19,000 Capt. I. Noma	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Tons	Capt.	Mar. 3
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000 Capt. J. Iriawa	Mar. 3

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Tons	Capt.	Feb. 19
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Nishijima	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000 Capt. S. Nishimura	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000 Capt. G. Shinomiya	April 23

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Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru
from Japan: Miss M. B. Vrawford,
Dr. L. V. Scott, Mrs. Scott and child,
Capt. E. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Bump,
Mrs. T. Watanabe and 3 children,
Messrs. B. Werner, Gibbings, L. V.
Gensen, G. B. Margard, C. B. Horner,
S. Yumiya, K. Kodama, K. Ichida, R.
Hayashi, U. Kishikawa, K. Chura, S.
Awazaki, H. Hasebe.

Launch Services

Friday, February 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, February 18, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Siccard Weather Report

10.—Weather rather fine over China and snowy over Siberia. Fresh to strong breezes along the coast of China. A large deep depression over Eastern Siberia and Northern Japan moves eastward. High pressures prevail over China with appearance of a small depression north of Peking. Another large depression prevails over Central Siberia.

11.—Fine weather, with barometer almost steady at normal pressure.

Tuesday, February 11, 1919.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches. 30.31 30.37
Variation for 24 hrs. -0.11 -0.11
Variation for 12 hrs. -0.04 -0.00
Wind—Direction SW SW
Wind—Miles per hour 10.6 11.2
Temperature (Fahr.) 31° 37°
Humidity % 94 80
Nebulosity 0-10 0 0
Rainfall inches — —



THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Bq.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	7.30	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	17.00	..
Hankow	Wuchang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Seattle direct	Am. boat	..	12.00	..	..	11.00	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	10.30	..	..	..	10.00	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	7.30	..
America only	Am. boat	10.30	..	..	..	10.00	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	11.00	..	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	Sunning	11.00	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, February 14.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	13.30	..
Japan & America, via N'saki Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y. Hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Japan Ports	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	13.30	..
Saturday, February 15.							
Japan & America, via Moji	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	10.00	..
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	9.30	9.30	..	..	9.30	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingschow	21.00	17.00	..	..	21.00	..
Monday, February 17.							
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	..	21.00	..	..	21.00	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Epe, via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	..	18.00	..	..	15.30	..
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Nore	..	17.00	..	..	17.00	..
Huang, S. Ports, A'ralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Nore	..	17.00	..	..	16.30	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Epe, Tenyo M.	..	..	15.00	..	..	14.30	..
Tuesday, February 18.							
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	11.00	11.00	..	..	10.30	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	Chikugo Maru	..	..	..	..	11.30	11.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 9:30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
D Registered articles and letters and boxes with declared value

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date From	Name	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
WTW	—	Nichingols	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
PROBI	Oct. 18	Bel. Caboto	It. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	Kiangai	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	Litchoon	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	Tsoutai	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	Kansten	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	Lienkien	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
BNB	Nov. 8	Kinsba	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	Nov. 15	Chienan	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	Nov. 11	Pukong	Chl. g-b.
SP	Dec. 21	Quiros	Am. g-b.
K.N.D.	Jan. 11	Bee	Br. g-b.
Sp.	Jan. 17	Saga	Jap. g-b.

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S.S. "TANCRED" ... MARCH

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

Passengers Departed

Per P. M. s.s. Colombia for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sun, Misses J. Jouravel, A. E. Job, D. McElin, Su Ing, E. Pearson, Murray, Mstr. Spunt, Mrs. R. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson and son, Mrs. E. Ford and children, Mrs. G. Rugh, Mrs. R. S.

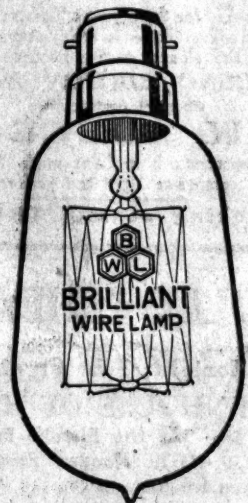
F. McBain, Messrs. H. A. McIntyre, W. G. Smith, Geo. Ed. Hyde, H. F. Buckner, J. Delbourgo, E. L. Robbins, R. E. Bellios, R. A. Curry, J. T. Spencer, A. T. Dahl, V. R. O. McBain; for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. A. Paul and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Dockier and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mannell, Messrs. E. L. Fraiz, H. van der Straeten, J. H. Bulkley, B. Theodore, D. H. Newell, W. E. Barrington, G. A. Wheeler, W. H. Claler, Albert Reager.

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A-43

RECOGNISE POLAND, TARNOWSKI URGES

Present Government, He Says,
Represents Only A Branch
Of Socialist Party

LAND LOOTED BY GERMANS

Banker Thinks \$2,000,000,000
Loss Was Suffered—Demands
Of Jews Denounced

Warsaw, December 18. (Associated Press).—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, Austro-Hungarian representative in the United States at the time diplomatic relations were broken, told the correspondent today that he felt keenly that the Allied governments had not recognised Poland. The present government in Poland, he said, represented only one branch of the Socialist Party.

The program of the present government for the division of lands and the ownership of mines and all industries, Count Tarnowski thought, would lead to an economic strain in Poland because it was too early to put such plans into execution. The nobles and landowners in Poland, he said, would have no objection to the division of lands at a later date if the land was paid for by the government, as was proposed in Bohemia.

The Count said he saw danger of

Russia's falling into the hands of the Germans unless Poland, Hungary and Rumania were strengthened, as Germany's influence in Russia was still great.

Germans Stripped Poland

Poland was stripped of all materials and machinery during the German occupation which ended on November 11. On that day a few thousand soldiers of the Polish Legion, aided by the population of Warsaw, disarmed more than 25,000 German soldiers who had planned a revolt against their own officers.

All food and all telephone wires were removed by the Germans. All industrial plants were robbed and dismantled, with the result that Poland will have a hard job to start in again, even if financial and political conditions were of the best, observers say.

Discussing the economic situation in Poland, Stanislaw Lariowski, Director of the Commercial Bank of Warsaw, said to the correspondent:

"It will take nearly \$2,000,000,000 to repair the damage done during the German occupation, and to put us on our feet properly and to develop our great natural resources. Our oil products return 500,000,000 marks annually, and we are rich in coal and salt mines, potash forests, and agricultural products.

"At the present time the economic situation is confused because Russian rubles, Austrian crowns, and German marks are in circulation. The marks are a heritage of the German occupation. In April, 1917, the Germans issued 2,000,000,000 marks which they called Polish marks. The issue was made

through a special bank with the announcement that after two years Polish marks should be redeemed by German marks. By this scheme the German Reichsbank was not compelled to issue extra money, and, therefore, did not injure its own credit.

Barred Ruble As Legal Tender

"At the same time the Germans refused to accept the rubles as legal tender. The Austrians accepted the ruble in Russia and Galicia and also introduced the crown. Thereafter all sorts of complications arose, with no one knowing the precise exchange value of any money. This bank simply has ceased to pay dividends until we establish a new money standard, probably the franc, for the three Polands.

"First, we must establish a sound Government which will have the confidence of the outside world. Any Government must have money to run itself, but it cannot get money without confidence. When such a Government is established we will put out foreign loans for the purpose of buying materials and starting up factories. It is even necessary for us to secure loans in order to buy clothes, also machinery and locomotives. Everything in the country must be rebuilt along new lines.

"The Germans transported home all the machinery from the industrial city of Katowice and then set fire to the city. This was one of their great crimes in 1914. They did this although there was no battle fought there. They drove out the people by bombing the city and then robbed it methodically.

"The Germans also requisitioned all the factories and machinery in Lodz, which is the Polish Manchester, with its vast cotton and woolen mills. During their entire occupation they continued to loot Lodz. Even last September they carried away all the iron plates and floorings from the factories.

"They stole our vegetables and fruits. They took by requisition everything they wanted.

Banks' Cash Balances Taken

"While they did not rob our banks, on the third day of the occupation of Warsaw in 1915 the

Director of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin came to me and demanded my cash balance of rubles, the surrender of which, he claimed, would relegate our debts to his bank. The Germans did the same thing in Rumania after the treaty of Bucharest.

"It will take \$200,000,000 to reconstruct us industrially without counting the other sums we must spend gradually for improving the railways and cities and rebuilding houses ruined during the war."

In discussing the political situation in Poland, especially as regards the Jews, Professor P. Tuternilich, a Polish editor and writer, said today:

"The present pogrom agitation has been seized upon by the Jews, at the expense of the Polish nation, for the purpose of influencing the Peace Congress. The Jews expect to obtain nationality concessions.

"The Jewish question in Poland is not religious, since we have never interfered in that direction. It is political. What they really propose to do through their Nationalist Party is not only to get schools but to have their own courts of justice

and also their own Parliament. They really wish to form a State within a State, yet they intend also to take part in our own political life. It is absurd.

Five Jewish Parties

"They are now interfering with our new Government and attempting to divide our political parties. There are five Jewish parties. The largest is the Orthodox, but the Socialist Party, which is divided into Bolshevik and Radical, is very active.

"As for the pogrom situation, it is mostly propaganda. For instance, two months ago I was in Cracow and I read in the newspapers that there had been pogroms in Warsaw. When I returned I found that the only foundation for the story was that there had been a quarrel between two butchers, one a Jew and one a Christian.

"However, for the last ten years the Jews have been publishing statements about Polish pogroms, which was ungrateful when it is considered how helpless the Poles are in a pawn among the nations have been. We have never attempted to drive out the Jews."

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 15	Japan	Matsuo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Oct. 22	Shanghai	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 26	Shanghai	Tosha Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 2	Shanghai	Meichun	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 26	Shanghai	Kanjo Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 7	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 9	Cruise	Libechi Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Dec. 27	Vladivostok	Michell	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 31	Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	Japan	Kimishima M.	Jap.	Jap.
Jan. 12	Japan	S. von Kessel	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	Japan	Eberanca	Am.	Am.
Jan. 16	Chinwangtao	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	Chinwangtao	Meihu	Am.	S. O. Co.
Jan. 22	Chinwangtao	Shingping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	Dahly	Tovo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 23	Japan	Kiangping	Chi.	Chi.
Jan. 26	Chinwangtao	Mitsuki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 26	Chinwangtao	Uplu	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 26	Chinwangtao	Bolestrand	Am.	Am.
Jan. 27	Japan	Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 28	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 28	Ningpo	C. of St. Helena	Am.	Am.
Jan. 29	Hongkong	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	Cruise	Luisian	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 30	Chinwangtao	Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 31	Hongkong	Kwantah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	Ningpo	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 2	Swatow	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 3	Tacoma, etc.	Grayson	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Feb. 4	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Feb. 5	Cruise	Chunshiao	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 6	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 7	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 7	Hankow	Yungling Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Feb. 7	Dahly	Yekishu Maru	Jap.	S.M.P.
Feb. 8	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 8	Hankow	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Feb. 8	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 9	Hankow	Mofo	Am.	Socony.
Feb. 9	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 9	Foochow	Kienhsin	Chi.	M. & Co.
Feb. 9	Japan	Talet Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Feb. 9	Japan	Juko Maru	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 9	Japan	Taiwada	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 9	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 10	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 10	Hankow	Wuchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	Hongkong	Kwella	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	Japan	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 10	Tsingtao	Tekai Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Feb. 10	Japan	Tonnah	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	Japan	Saishu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

AMUSEMENTS

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Opening performance

BIG SUCCESS

Special arrangements have been made for DANCING to commence after the performance

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"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

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19—"The Hooded Terror Unmasked"

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Have you guessed rightly who he is?

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WALLACE REID

and

MYRTLE STEDMAN

in

THE PARAMOUNT PHOTO-PLAY

"THE WORLD APART"

Five Parts

Showing on Friday, 14th.

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and

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"The Younger Generation"

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Business and Official

Notices

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, February 20 and 21, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election of registered owners of land in the Settlement of a Land Commissioner, for the Municipal year 1919.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, February 13, 1919.

Shanghai, February 1, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States.

J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal and in charge of Cuban Consulate-General.

H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

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